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USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	trell and (peptide or polypeptide or protein)	4	<u>L8</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	trell and (tumor or tumour)	2	<u>L7</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	trell	83	<u>L6</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l1 and trell	1	<u>L5</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	chichportiche-y\$.in.	0	<u>L4</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	chicheportiche-y\$.in.	1	<u>L3</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	chercheportiche-y\$.in.	0	<u>L2</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	browning-j\$.in.	329	<u>L1</u>

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l17 and trell	0	<u>L18</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l16 and related	779	<u>L17</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l15 and family	847	<u>L16</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l14 and (necrosis adj1 factor)	1658	<u>L15</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l9 or l10 or l11 or l12 or l13	16573	<u>L14</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((536/23.1 536/23.5 536/25.1)!.CCLS.)	6189	<u>L13</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((424/93.2 424/93.21 424/93.7)!.CCLS.)	868	<u>L12</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((530/350 530/351)!.CCLS.)	5710	<u>L11</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((514/44 514/885)!.CCLS.)	1817	<u>L10</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	((435/69.1 435/70.1 435/70.3 435/455 435/325)!.CCLS.)	7869	<u>L9</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	trell and (peptide or polypeptide or protein)	4	<u>L8</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	trell and (tumor or tumour)	2	<u>L7</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	trell	83	<u>L6</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l1 and trell	1	<u>L5</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	chichportiche-y\$.in.	0	<u>L4</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	chicheportiche-y\$.in.	1	<u>L3</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	chercheportiche-y\$.in.	0	<u>L2</u>
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	browning-j\$.in.	329	<u>L1</u>

34652 (NECROSIS FACTOR)/BI
 (NECROSISOW/FACTOR)/BI
 34620 (TUMOR OR TUMOUR)(W)NECROSIS
 FACTOR/AB,BI
 L2 2613 L1 AND (TUMOR OR TUMOUR)(W)NECROSIS
 FACTOR/AB,BI

=> file caplus
 => s 12 and related/ab,bi
 => s 13 and family/ab,bi
 574704 RELATED/AB
 656648 RELATED/BI
 L3 206 L2 AND RELATED/AB,BI
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 FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Jul 2000 (20000709/ED)
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900638 FUNCTION#/AB
 1053643 FUNCTION#/BI
 L4 42 L3 AND FAMILY/AB,BI
 L5 16 L4 AND FUNCTION#/AB,BI

=> s 14 and function#/ab,bi
 900638 FUNCTION#/AB
 683 HOMOLOGY/AB
 5594 HOMOLOGY/BI
 L6 0 L5 AND HOMOLOGY/AB,BI

=> d l5 1 - bib ab
 YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 16 ANSWERS -
 CONTINUE? Y(N)
 L5 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1999-763123 CAPLUS
 DN 13244343
 TI Apoptosis regulating proteins as targets of therapy for
 hematological
 malignancies

AU Kombian, Steven M.; Konopleva, Marina; Andreeff, Michael
 CS Department of Blood and Marrow Transplantation, Section of
 Hematology and Therapy, The University of Texas M. D. Anderson
 Cancer
 Center, Houston, TX, USA
 SO Expert Opin. Invest. Drugs (1999), 8(12), 2027-2037
 CODEN: EOIDER; ISSN: 1354-3784
 PB Ashley Publications
 DT Journal: ***General Review***
 LA English
 AB A review with 306 refs. Most chemotherapeutic agents used in
 the treatment of haematol malignancies cause cell death by inducing

apoptosis
 through undefined means. The discovery of the proteins involved
 in apoptosis and the description of apoptotic pathways suggest new
 potential
 targets for therapeutic intervention. Both "intrinsic" and "extrinsic"
 pathways can be activated sep., but activation of caspases appears
 central
 to most apoptotic pathways. Novel approaches attempt to induce
 apoptosis
 by directly targeting a portion of an apoptotic pathway. Agents that
 trigger signalling of Fas or ***tumor*** ***"necrosis***
 factor (TNF- ***related*** apoptosis inducing ligand
 (TRAIL))
 receptor seek to induce the extrinsic pathway at the cell surface.
 The
 BCL-2 ***family*** of proteins seems central to the regulation
 of
 those apoptotic pathways that involve mitochondrial sequestration
 or the
 release of cytochrome c, with subsequent activation of Apaf-1,
 caspase-9
 and caspase-3. The activity of this ***family*** may depend
 upon both
 the phosphorylation state of different members and the relative
 level of
 pro- and anti-apoptotic members. New agents such as the
 staurosporine
 analog UCN-01 and bryostatin are thought to affect apoptosis
 induction by
 altering BCL-2 phosphorylation. Others, such as BCL-2 antisense
 and TRA
 attempt to modulate the protein levels to promote apoptosis. Direct
 activation of caspase-3 is a probable target, but as yet no agent with
 this direct ***function*** is in trial. Clin. trials of several
 agents have been completed or are underway. It is likely that
 target particular points in apoptosis pathways will have
 antileukemia/lymphoma activity; however, the optimal utilization
 may
 involve combination with other more conventional agents that also
 activate
 apoptosis.

RE CNT 307
 RE
 (1) Adida, C; Am J Pathol 1998, VI152, P43 CAPLUS
 (2) Akiguma, T; Anticancer Res 1999, V10, P67 CAPLUS
 (3) Akiguma, T; Anticancer Res 1999, V10, P67 CAPLUS
 (4) Akiguma, T; Cancer Res 1997, V57, P1495 CAPLUS
 (5) Alnemri, E; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1992, V89, P7795 CAPLUS
 (6) Altieri, D; FASEB J 1995, V9, P860 CAPLUS
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
 L5 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1999-744668 CAPLUS
 DN 132435500
 TI ***Tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** receptors in
 systemic

L1 1390059 REVIEW/DT
 => s 11 and (tumor or tumour)(w)(neerosis factor)/ab,bi
 201981 TUMOR
 449 TUMOUR
 44818 NECROSIS/AB
 475058 FACTOR/JAB
 26300 (NECROSIS FACTORY/AB
 ((NECROSIS)(W)FACTORY/AB))
 55899 NECROSIS/BI
 569092 FACTOR/BI

Inflammation

AU Lin, E.; Calvano, S. E.; Lowry, S. F.

CS Department of Surgery, New York Hospital, Queens Flushing, NY, USA

SO Update Intensive Care Emerg Med (2000), 31 (Immune Response in the Critically Ill), 365-384

PB UICMFN; ISSN: 0933-6788

DT Springer-Verlag

LA English

AB A review with 114 refs. of what is known about ***tumor***

function and signal transduction as they relate to inflammation. Due to similarities in receptor structure and signaling pathways, the ***function*** of ***related*** TNF receptor ***family*** members during systemic inflammation is also highlighted. Finally, the authors focus on clin.-derived data, beginning with immunocyte TNF receptor alterations exhibited during acute systemic inflammation and culminating in potential clin. implications stemming from such changes.

RE CNT 114

RE

(1) Abraham, E; JAMA 1997, V277, P1531 CAPLUS

(2) Adam, D; Biochem J 1998, V333, P343 CAPLUS

(3) Adelka, D; J Exp Med 1992, V175, P323 CAPLUS

(4) Amraber, J; J Clin Invest 1997, V99, P763 CAPLUS

(8) Bazzoni, F; N Engl J Med 1996, V334, P1717 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999-664951 CAPLUS

DN 132:11436

TI Interleukin-18

AU DiNarello, Charles A.

CS Department of Medicine, Division of Infectious Diseases, B168,

University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO, 80262, USA

SO Methods (Orlando, Fla.) (1999), 19(1), 121-132

CODEN: MTHDE9; ISSN: 1045-2023

PB Academic Press

DT Journal; ***General Review***

LA English

AB A review with 81 refs. summarizing the present knowledge on IL-18, to give

an insight into the future perspectives for its possible use as vaccine adjuvant. Formerly called interferon (IFN) gamma inducing factor (GIF), IL-18 is the new name of a novel cytokine that plays an important role in the T-helper type 1 (Th1) response, primarily by its ability to induce IFN-gamma prodn. in T cells and natural killer (NK) cells.

IL-18

is ***related*** to the IL-1 ***family*** in terms of

structure, ***family***, and ***function***. Also similar to

receptor ***family***, and ***function***. Also similar to IL-1-beta, IL-18 is synthesized as a biol. inactive precursor mol.

lacking a signal peptide which requires cleavage into an active, mature mol. by the intracellular cysteine protease called

IL-1 beta-converting enzyme (ICE, also called caspase-1). The activity of mature IL-18

is closely ***related*** to that of IL-1. IL-18 induces gene expression

and synthesis of ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor***

(TNF), IL-1, Fas ligand, and several chemokines. The activity of IL-18 is via an IL-18 receptor (IL-18R) complex. This IL-18R complex is made up of a binding chain termed IL-18R alpha, a member of the IL-1 receptor ***family***. The IL-18R complex recruits the IL-1R-activating kinase (IRAK) and TNFR-assoc'd factor-6 (TRAF-6) which phosphorylates nuclear protein (IL-1Rp), and a signaling chain, also a member of the IL-1R ***family***. The previously identified as the IL-1 receptor-***related*** protein (IL-1Rp), and a signaling chain, also a member of the subsequent activation of NF kappa B. Thus, on the basis of primary structure, 3-dimensional structure, receptor ***family***, signal transduction pathways, and biol. effects, IL-18 appears to be a new member of the IL-1 ***family***. (6) 1999 Academic Press.

RE CNT 81

RE

(1) Adachi, O; Immunity 1998, V9, P143 CAPLUS

(2) Barthelemy, K; Immunol 1998, V160, P299 CAPLUS

(3) Bohm, E; J Immunol 1998, V160, P299 CAPLUS

(4) Borosch, D; Eur Cytokine Netw 1998, V9, P205 CAPLUS

(5) Born, T; J Biol Chem 1998, V273, P2945 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999-641810 CAPLUS

DN 131:34938

TI The ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** (TNF)

family and ***related*** molecules

AU Wallach, David; Biagi, Jacek; Engelmann, Hartmut

CS Department of Biological Chemistry, The Weizmann Institute of

Science, Rehovot, 76100, Israel

SO Cytokine Network Immune Funct. (1999), 51-84. Editor(s):

Theze, Jacques.

Publisher: Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

CODEN: 68GGAA

DT Conference; ***General Review***

LA English

AB A review with 31 refs. Topics discussed include common features of

family members; occurrence of ligands and receptors;

common and distinct effects of the TNF ligand and receptor families; cellular

origins of TNFs and their receptors; ***functions*** of TNFs;

structure-***function*** relationships in TNFs and their receptors;

intracellular domains of TNF receptors; HVEM and LIGHT; CD95; Apo-3 and

Apo-3-L; TRAIL; CAR1; Osteoprotegerin; TRANCE; RANK; CD40; CD40-L; GITR; OX40; TAC1; and APRIL.

RE CNT 10

RE

(1) Beutler, B; Science 1994, V264, P667 CAPLUS

(2) Cosman, D; Stein, Cem 1994, V12, P440 CAPLUS

(4) Gross, H; Blood 1995, V85, P3378 CAPLUS

(5) Metkin, S; Trends Neurosci 1992, V15, P223 CAPLUS

(7) Smith, C; Cell 1994, V76, P959 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999-636341 CAPLUS

DN 131:226786

TI Apoptotic signals in tumorigenesis

AU Sakamuro, Daitsoku

CS Walther Cancer Inst. Dep. Med. Chem. Mol. Pharmacol., Purdue Univ. Cancer Cen., USA

SO Jikken Igaku (1999), 17(14), 1911-1918

CODEN: JIGEF; ISSN: 0288-5514

PB Yodobashi

DT Journal; ***General Review***

LA Japanese

AB A review with 41 refs., on (1) p53 activation and apoptosis induced by DNA damage, (2) p53-mediated apoptosis induced by oxidative stress,

(3) roles

of p19ARF, BIM1, Fas/Fas ligand, and cytochrome c in

c-myc-dependent apoptosis and tumorigenesis, (4) structure and pathophysiol.

functions of TNF receptor ***family*** mol.s in

apoptosis, and

(5) possible use of TRAIL (TNF-***related*** ligand) in cancer treatment.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1999-404130 CAPLUS

DN 131:183537

DR 95.568

TI TRANCE is a TNF ***family*** member that regulates dendritic cell and osteoclast ***function***
AU Wong, Brian R.; Josien Regis; Choi, Yongwon
CS Laboratory of Immunology, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, 10021,
USA
SO J. Leukocyte Biol. (1999), 65(6), 715-724
CODEN: JLBIET; ISSN: 0741-5440
PB Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
DT Journal: ***General Review***
LA English
AB A review with 75 refs. ***Tumor*** ***necrosis***
factor ***related*** activation-induced cytokine (TRANCE) is a new member of the TNF ***family*** emerging as a key regulator of the immune system and of bone development and homeostasis. TRANCE is expressed on activated T cells and activates mature dendritic cells (DC), suggesting that it plays a role in the T cell-DC interaction during an immune response. Furthermore, TRANCE is expressed on osteoblasts stimulated with vitamin D3, dexamethasone, and parathyroid hormone. TRANCE, when expressed on osteoblasts, induces osteoclast activation, suggesting that it links known calcitropic hormones to bone resorption. TRANCE mediates its effects via the TRANCE-receptor (TRANCE-R/RANKL), whereas its activity can be inhibited by the sol. decoy receptor osteoprotegerin/osteoclast inhibitory factor (OPG/OCIF). OPG can be neutralized by another TNF-***family*** member, the TNF- ***related*** apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL), suggesting that TRANCE is part of a complex cytokine network that regulates a diverse set of ***functions***. The authors discuss the current literature describing TRANCE and its receptors and its role in controlling DC and osteoclast ***function***.

RE.CNT 75

RE

AN 1999:182258 CAPLUS

DN 131:27970

TI A New Member of ***Tumor*** ***Necrosis***
Factor Ligand ***Family***, ODF/OPGL/TRANCE/RANKL, Regulates Osteoclast Differentiation and ***Function***
AU Takahashi, Naoyuki; Udagawa, Nobuyuki; Suda, Tatsuo
CS Department of Biochemistry, School of Dentistry, Showa University, Tokyo, 142-8355, Japan
SO Biotech. Res. Commun. (1999), 256(3), 449-455
CODEN: BBRCAG; ISSN: 0006-291X
PB Academic Press
DT Journal: ***General Review***

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:315231 CAPLUS

DN 131:100943

TI To die or not to die—the quest of the TRAIL receptors
AU Degli-Esposti, Maripia
CS Department of Microbiology, QBI Medical Centre, The University of Western Australia, Perth, 6009, Australia
SO J. Leukocyte Biol. (1999), 65(5), 535-542
CODEN: JLBIET; ISSN: 0741-5440
PB Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology
DT Journal: ***General Review***
LA English
AB A review with 59 refs. The last 18 mo have witnessed the characterization of several new members of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** (TNF) receptor ***family***. Among these are five receptors for the cytotoxic ligand TRAIL (TNF- ***related*** apoptosis-inducing ligand). Two of these receptors, TRAIL-R1 and TRAIL-R2, contain classical cytoplasmic death domains and are able to transduce an apoptotic signal. The others lack functional death domains and are not able to promote cell death. Indeed, one of the receptors for TRAIL, osteoprotegerin (OPG) is a sol. protein whose activities so far have been shown to be inhibition of osteoclastogenesis and increased bone. d. *in vivo*. The existence of multiple receptors for TRAIL suggests an unexpected complexity to TRAIL-mediated biol. ***functions***

RE.CNT 59

RE

(1) Annakawa, R; Cell 1996, V94, P551 CAPLUS
(2) Anderson, D; Nature 1997, V390, P175 CAPLUS
(3) Anderson, J; Immunity 1997, V6, P79 CAPLUS
(4) Browning, J; J Exp Med 1996, V183, P867 CAPLUS
(5) Browning, J; J Biol Chem 1997, V272, P32401 CAPLUS
(6) Chicheportiche, Y; J Biol Chem 1997, V272, P32401 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:182258 CAPLUS

DN 131:27970

TI A New Member of ***Tumor*** ***Necrosis***
Factor Ligand ***Family***, ODF/OPGL/TRANCE/RANKL, Regulates Osteoclast Differentiation and ***Function***
AU Takahashi, Naoyuki; Udagawa, Nobuyuki; Suda, Tatsuo
CS Department of Biochemistry, School of Dentistry, Showa University, Tokyo, 142-8355, Japan
SO Biotech. Res. Commun. (1999), 256(3), 449-455
CODEN: BBRCAG; ISSN: 0006-291X
PB Academic Press
DT Journal: ***General Review***

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:156605 CAPLUS

DN 130:178865

TI Structural biology of apoptosis proteins. Recent advances in structural

LA English

AB A review and discussion with 55 refs. Osteoclasts, the multinucleated giant cells that resorb bone, develop from monocyte-macrophage lineage. Osteoblasts or bone marrow stromal cells have been suggested to be involved in osteoclastic bone resorption. The recent discovery of new members of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor***

TNF

(TNF) receptor-ligand ***family*** has elucidated the precise mechanism by which osteoblasts/stromal cells regulate osteoclast differentiation

function. Osteoblasts/stromal cells express a new member of the TNF-ligand ***family*** "osteoclast differentiation factor/osteoprotegerin ligand (OPGL)/TNF- ***related*** activation-induced cytokine (TRANCE)/receptor activator of

NF- κ B ligand (RANKL)" as a membrane assoc. factor. Osteoclast precursors which possess RANK, a TNF receptor ***family*** member, recognize ODF/OPGL/TRANCE/RANKL through cell-to-cell interaction with osteoblasts/stromal cells, and differentiate into osteoclasts in the presence of macrophage colony-stimulating factor. Mature osteoclasts also express RANK, and their bone-resorbing activity is also induced by ODF/OPGL/TRANCE/RANKL which osteoblast/stromal cells possess.

Osteoprotegerin (OPG)/osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor (OCIF/TNF

receptor-like mol. 1 (TR1) is a sol. decoy receptor for ODF/OPGL

TRANCE/RANKL. Activation of NF- κ B and c-Jun N-terminal

kinase through the

RANK-mediated signaling system appears to be involved in

differentiation

and activation of osteoclasts. (c) 1999 Academic Press.

analysis of TNF. ***related***, Fas. ***related***, Bel-2

family and caspase. ***family*** proteins

AU Ariotti, Masaharu; Ohta, Shigeo

CS Dep. Struct. Biol., Biomol. Eng. Res Inst., Saita, 565-0874,

Japan

SO Tampakusibtu Kakusan Koso (1999), 44(4), 395-403

CODEN: TAKKAI; ISSN: 0039-9450

PB Kyoritsu Shuppan

DT Journal: ***General Review***

LA Japanese

AB A review with 25 refs. on (1) transduction of apoptotic signals in

Caenorhabditis elegans, (2) TNF- or Fas ligand-mediated signal

transduction in mammals, (3) mitochondria-mediated signal

transduction of

apoptosis, (4) conformation of TNF and its receptor, (5)

three-dimensional structure of Fas death domain and Fas-associated protein sub death

domain

family

proteins, an d(7) crystal structure of caspase. ***family***

proteins, an d(7) crystal structure of caspase. ***family***

TI Control of neuronal survival by neurotrophins

AU Frade, Jose Maria; Casademunt, Elisabeth; Dechant, Georg

Bard, Yves-Alain

CS Max Planck Inst. Psychiatry, Planegg-Martinsried, Germany

SO Veth, K. Ned. Akad. Wet., Afd. Natuurkd. Tweede Reeks (1998),

100(Pharmaceutical Intervention in Apoptotic Pathways), 87-96

CODEN: VNAWAG; ISSN: 0373-465X

PB North-Holland

DT Journal: ***General Review***

LA English

AB A review with 59 refs. Neurotrophins are ***related***

secretory proteins that control cell survival in the nervous system. All can

prevent programmed cell death by binding to specific cell surface

receptors belonging to a ***family*** of tyrosine kinase

receptors.

As these receptors are expressed in subgroups of developing

neurons,

interference with the ***function*** of these receptors or of their ligands leads to selective neuronal deficits in the nervous system. All neurotrophins also bind to another receptor designated the neurotrophin receptor p75. This member of the ***tumor***

family

factor receptor ***family*** can be activated by

nerve growth

factor, leading to the death of neurons in the developing nervous

system.

Thus, the neurotrophin nerve growth factor controls cell mos. in opposite ways by its ability to activate 2 different receptors.

RE CNT 60

RE

(1) Barbacid, M; J Neurobiol 1994, V25, P1386 CAPLUS

(2) Bothwell, M; Annu Rev Neurosci 1995, V16, P223 CAPLUS

(3) Bovolenta, P; J Neuroscience 1996, V16, P4402 CAPLUS

(4) Carter, B; Science 1996, V272, P542 CAPLUS

(5) Casaccia-Bonelli, P; Nature 1996, V383; P716 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998-37207 CAPLUS

DN 129-117886

TI Neurotrophins: the biological paradox of survival factors eliciting apoptosis

AU Casaccia-Bonelli, Patrizia; Kong, Haeyoung; Chao, Moses V.

CS Molecular Neurobiology Program, Skirball Institute, NY, 10016, USA

SO Cell Death Differ. (1998), 5(5), 357-364

CODEN: CDDIEK; ISSN: 1350-9047

PB Stockton Press

DT Journal: ***General Review***

LA English

AB A review with approx. 50 refs. Neurotrophins are target-derived sol.

polypeptides required for neuronal survival. Binding of neurotrophins to

Trk receptor tyrosine kinases initiate signaling cascades that promote

cell survival and differentiation. All ***family*** members

bind to

another receptor (p75NTR), which belongs to the ***tumor***

featur ***factor*** superfamily. Hence, nerve

growth factor

(NGF) and ***related*** trophic factors are unique in that two

sep.

receptor types are utilized. Although the biol. ***function***

of

p75NTR has been elusive, it has been suggested to mediate

apoptosis of

developing neurons in the absence of Trk receptors. This presents

a tantalizing paradigm, in which life-death decisions of cells are

dependent

upon the expression and action of two different receptors with

distinctive

signaling mechanisms. In the presence of TrkA receptors, p75 can

participate in the formation of high affinity binding sites and

enhanced

NGF responsiveness leading to a survival signal. In the absence of

TrkA

receptors, p75 can generate, in only specific cell populations, a

death

signal. Here we discuss the unique features and implications of this

unusual signal transduction system.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998-292210 CAPLUS

DN 129-94051

TI The TRAIL of death

AU Goodwin, R. G.; Smith, C. A.

CS Immunet Corporation, Seattle, WA, 98101, USA

SO Apoptosis (1998), 3(2), 83-88

CODEN: APOFNP; ISSN: 1360-8185

PB Rapier Science Ltd.

DT Journal: ***General Review***

LA English

AB A review with 44 refs. The TNF ligand ***family*** member termed

TRAIL has been shown to induce apoptosis in a wide variety of transformed

cell lines. The normal ***functions*** of this cytokine *in vivo*

remain, however, relatively unknown. The complexity of this bio. system

has now increased unexpectedly with the identification of four distinct

receptors for TRAIL, two of which have cytoplasmic death

domains. This review will describe the known biol. effects of TRAIL, as well as

the structure and possible ***functions*** of its recently identified receptors.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1997-749108 CAPLUS

DN 128-43897

TI Eph ***family*** receptors and ligands in vascular cell targeting and assembly

AU Stein, Elke; Schockmann, Harald; Daniel, Thomas O.

CS Department of Pharmacology, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN, USA

SO Trends Cardiovasc. Med. (1997), 7(8), 329-334

CODEN: TCMDEQ; ISSN: 1060-1758

PB Elsevier

DT Journal: ***General Review***

LA English

AB A review, with 52 refs. Members of the Eph ***family*** of

receptor

tyrosine kinases det. neural cell aggregation and targeting behavior,

functions that are also crit. in vascular assembly and

remodeling.

Among this class of diverse receptors EphA2 (Eck) and EphB1

(ELK)

represent prototypes for two receptor subfamilies distinguished by

high-affinity interaction with either glycoprophosphatidylinositol

(GPI)-linked or transmembrane ligands, resp. EphA2 participates in

angiogenic responses to ***umore*** ***nocebo***

factor

(TNF) through an autocrine loop affecting endothelial cell

migration EphB1 and its ligand Ephrin-B1 (LERK-2) are important determinants of assembly of endothelial cells from the microvasculature of the kidney where both are expressed in endothelial progenitors and in glomerular microvascular endothelial cells. Ephrin-B1 activation of EphB1 promotes assembly of these cells into capillary-like structures. Interaction trap approaches have identified downstream signaling proteins that complex with ligand-activated EphA2 or EphB1, including nonreceptor tyrosine kinase and SH2 domain-containing adapter proteins. The Grb 10 adapter is one of a subset that binds activated EphB1, but not EphA2, defining distinct signaling mechanisms for these ***related*** endothelial receptors. On the basis of observations in vascular endothelial cells and recent results defining Eph receptor and ligand roles in neural cell targeting, we propose that these receptors direct cell-cell recognition events that are crit. in vasculogenesis and angiogenesis.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1996:624415 CAPLUS
 DN 125:272074

TI Common aspects of the signal transduction mechanism of the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) transforming protein latent membrane protein LMP1 and members of TNF receptor ***family***
 AU Hanada, Shizuko; Mosialos, George
 CS Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA
 SO Saibo Kogaku (1996), 15(9), 1241-1248
 CODEN: SAKOEC; ISSN: 0287-3796
 DT Journal; ***General Review***
 LA Japanese
 AB A review with 32 refs., on LMP1 and malignant tumor, structure and ***function*** of LMP1, recombinant EBV expts., investigation of LMP1 binding protein, structure and ***function*** of TNF receptor associated factor (TRAF), and LMP1 and TRAF- ***related*** transformation model.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1992:529436 CAPLUS
 TI Interleukin-8, a chemotactic and inflammatory cytokine
 AU Baggolini, Marco; Clark-Lewis, Ian
 CS Theodor-Kocher Inst., Univ. Bern, Bern, CH-3000, Switz.

SO FEBS Lett. (1992), 307(1), 97-101
 CODEN: FEBLAJ; ISSN: 0014-5793
 DT Journal; ***General Review***
 LA English
 AB A review with 38 refs. Interleukin-8 (IL-8) belongs to a ***family*** of small, structurally ***related*** cytokines similar to platelet factor 4. It is produced by phagocytes and mesenchymal cells exposed to inflammatory stimuli (e.g. interleukin-1 or ***"tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor***) and activates neutrophils inducing chemotaxis, exocytosis and the respiratory burst. In vivo, IL-8 elicits a massive neutrophil accumulation at the site of injection. Five neutrophil-activating cytokines similar to IL-8 in structure and ***function*** have been identified recently. IL-8 and the ***related*** cytokines are produced in several tissues upon infection, inflammation, ischemia, trauma etc. and are thought to be the main cause of local neutrophil accumulation.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1991:623497 CAPLUS
 DN 115:223497

TI A new superfamily of cell surface proteins ***related*** to the nerve growth factor receptor
 AU Mallett, Susan; Barclay, A. Neil
 CS Sir William Dunn Sch. Pathol., Univ. Oxford, Oxford, UK
 SO Immunol. Today (1991), 12(7), 220-3
 CODEN: IMTOD8; ISSN: 0167-4919
 DT Journal; ***General Review***
 LA English
 AB A review, with 33 refs., of the mol. functional features of the nerve growth factor receptor. These include 2 lymphocyte proteins of unknown ***function*** and 2 receptors for ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor***. These are cysteine-rich membrane proteins and probably ***function*** as receptors for cytokines.
 => dhis
 (FILE HOME ENTERED AT 11:21:22 ON 10 JUL 2000)
 FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:21:27 ON 10 JUL 2000
 L1 1390059 S REVIEWDT
 L2 2613 S L1 AND (TUMOR OR TUMOUR)XW(NECROSIS
 FACTORY/AB,BI
 L3 206 S L2 AND RELATED/AB,BI
 L4 42 S L3 AND FAMILY/AB,BI
 L5 16 S L4 AND FUNCTION#/AB,BI

L6 0 S L5 AND HOMOLOGY/AB,BI
 =>
 -Logging off of STN-

Holmes

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 11 MEDLINE
AN 1999175482 MEDLINE
DN 99175482
TI Identification of a new member of the **tumor necrosis factor family** and its receptor, a human ortholog of mouse GITR.
AU Gurney A L; Marsters S A; Huang R M; Pitti R M; Mark D T; Baldwin D T; Gray A M; Dowd A D; Brush A D; Heldens A D; Schow A D; Goddard A D; Wood W I; Baker K P; Godowski P J; Ashkenazi A
CS Department of Molecular Biology Genentech Inc. 1 DNA Way South San Francisco California 94080 USA.
SO CURRENT BIOLOGY, (1999 Feb 25) 9 (4) 215-8.
Journal code: B44. ISSN: 0960-9822.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199906
EW 19990604
AB The tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and TNF receptor (TNFR) gene superfamilies regulate diverse biological functions, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival [1] [2] [3]. We have identified a new TNF-related ligand, designated human GITR ligand (hGITRL), and its human receptor (hGITR), an ortholog of the recently discovered murine glucocorticoid-induced TNFR-related (mGITR) protein [4]. The hGITRL gene mapped to chromosome 1q23, near the gene for the TNF homolog Fas/CD95 ligand [5]. The hGITR gene mapped to chromosome 1p36, near a cluster of five genes encoding TNFR homologs [1] [6]. We found hGITRL mRNA in several peripheral tissues, and detected hGITRL protein on cultured vascular endothelial cells. The levels of hGITR mRNA in tissues were generally low; in peripheral blood T cells, however, antigen-receptor stimulation led to a substantial induction of hGITR transcripts. Cotransfection of hGITRL and hGITR in embryonic kidney 293 cells activated the anti-apoptotic transcription factor NF-kappaB, via a pathway that appeared to involve TNFR-associated factor 2 (TRAF2) [7] and NF-kappaB-inducing kinase (NIK) [8]. Cotransfection of hGITRL and hGITR in Jurkat T leukemia cells inhibited antigen-receptor-induced cell death. Thus, hGITRL and hGITR may modulate T lymphocyte survival in peripheral tissues.

only 56.7% of malignant tumors. On the other hand, FasL was found positive

in 22.2% of benign neoplasms and up-regulated in *in situ* as well as invasive carcinomas (53.9%). Moreover, in malignant tumors, the expression of receptor and ligand antigens appeared to be inversely

related

When these findings were correlated with pathological parameters of prognostic relevance, a significant association was observed between FasL

and the presence of metastatic lymph nodes and larger tumor size while Fas expression correlated to node-negative status and smaller tumor size.

Patients with Fas positive tumors exhibited longer disease-free survival than those with Fas-negative carcinoma while FasL did not influence patient outcome. These relationships indicate that benign and malignant mammary lesions are characterized by differential cellular expression of Fas and FasL and suggest that a neoplastic Fas negative/FasL positive phenotype may be linked to breast cancer progression. Copyright 2000 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE
AN 2000130293 MEDLINE
DN 20130293
TI TRANCE, a ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** ***family*** member, enhances the longevity and adjuvant properties of dendritic cells *in vivo*.
AU Josien R, Li H L, Ingulli E, Sarmia S, Wong B R, Vologodskaia M, Steinman R M, Choi Y C S, Laboratory of Cellular Physiology and Immunology, The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021, USA.
NC AI13013 (NIADDK)
AU44264 (NIADDK)
DK39672 (NIDDK)
SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, (2000 Feb 7) 191 (3) 495-502.
Journal code: JEV. ISSN: 0022-1007.
CY United States
DT Journal Article, (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199909
EW 19990901
AB Past studies have shown that apoptosis mediated by TNF-***related*** receptors (TRAIL-R1 and TRAIL-R2) is regulated by the expression of two death receptors [TRAIL receptor 1 (TRAIL-R1) and TRAIL-R2] and two decoy apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) that inhibit apoptosis. In previous studies, we have shown that TRAIL but not other members of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** ***family*** induce

have the unique capacity to migrate to the T cell zone of draining lymph

nodes after subcutaneous injection. Here we report that treatment of antigen-pulsed mature DCs with tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-activation-induced cytokine (TRANCE), a TNF family member,

before immunization enhances their adjuvant capacity and elicits improved T cell priming *in vivo*, such that both primary and memory T cell immune responses

are enhanced. By enumerating migratory DCs in the draining lymph nodes and by studying their function in stimulating naive T cells, we show that one of the underlying mechanisms for enhanced T cell responses is an increase

in the number of ex vivo antigen-pulsed DCs that are found in the T cell areas of lymph nodes. These results suggest that the longevity and abundance of mature DCs at the site of T cell priming influence the strength of the DC-initiated T cell immunity *in situ*. Our findings have the potential to improve DC-based immunotherapy, i.e., the active immunization of humans with autologous DCs that have been pulsed with clinically significant antigens *ex vivo*.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 11 MEDLINE
AN 1999290669 MEDLINE
DN 99290669
TI Relation of TNF- ***related*** apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL) receptor and FLICE-inhibitory protein expression to TRAIL-induced apoptosis of melanoma. AU Zhang X D, Franco A, Myers K, Gray C, Nguyen T, Hensey P C, Immunology and Oncology Unit, Department of Surgical Sciences, Newcastle, NSW, Australia.
SO CANCER RESEARCH, (1999 Jun 1) 59 (11) 2747-53.
Journal code: CNF. ISSN: 0008-3472.
CY United States
DT Journal Article, (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199909
EW 19990901
AB Past studies have shown that apoptosis mediated by TNF-***related***

mRNA for another TRAIL receptor, osteoprotegerin, was expressed in 22 of the melanoma lines but not on melanocytes. Its role in induction of apoptosis remains to be studied. These results appear to have important implications for future clinical studies on TRAIL.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 11 MEDLINE
AN 1999207064 MEDLINE
DN 99207064
TI TRANCE, a ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** ***family*** member critical for CD40 ligand-independent T helper cell activation [see comments].

we examined whether the expression of TRAIL-R at the mRNA and protein level

in a panel of 28 melanoma cell lines and melanocytes correlated with their sensitivity to TRAIL-induced apoptosis. We report that at least three factors appear to underlie the variability in TRAIL-induced

apoptosis. (a)

Four of nine cell lines that were insensitive to TRAIL-induced apoptosis failed to express death receptors, and in two instances, lines were devoid of all TRAIL-Rs. Southern analysis suggested this was due to loss

of the genes for the death receptors. (b) Despite the presence of mRNA for the TRAIL-R, some of the lines failed to express TRAIL-R protein on their surface. This was evident for TRAIL-R1 and more so for the receptors TRAIL-R3 and -R4. Studies on permeabilized cells revealed that the receptors were located within the cytoplasm and redistribution from the cytoplasm may represent a posttranslational control mechanism.

(c) Surface expression of TRAIL-R1 and -R2 (but not TRAIL-R3 and -R4) showed an overall correlation with TRAIL-induced apoptosis. However, certain melanoma cell lines and clones were relatively resistant to TRAIL-induced apoptosis despite the absence of decay receptors and moderate levels of TRAIL-R1 and -R2 expression. This may indicate the presence of inhibitors within the cells, but resistance to apoptosis could not be correlated with expression of the caspase inhibitor FLICE-inhibitory protein.

mRNA for another TRAIL receptor, osteoprotegerin, was expressed in 22 of the melanoma lines but not on melanocytes. Its role in induction of apoptosis remains to be studied. These results appear to have important implications for future clinical studies on TRAIL.

CM Comment in: J Exp Med 1999 Apr 5;189(7):1017-20
 AU Bachmann M F; Wong B R; Justen R; Steinmann R M; Oxenius A; Choi Y
 CS Basel Institute for Immunology, CH 4005 Basel, Switzerland
 NC GM-A0739 (NIADDK)
 AL-44264 (NIADDK)
 AL-13013 (NIADDK)

+

SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, (1999 Apr 5) 189 (7) 1025-31.
 Journal code: 127 V. ISSN: 0022-1007.

CY United States
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
 FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 199907
 EW 19990702

AB CD40 ligand (CD40L), a tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family member, plays a critical role in antigen-specific T cell responses in vivo. CD40L expressed on activated CD4(+) T cells stimulates antigen-presenting cells, such as dendrite cells, resulting in the upregulation of molecules and the production of various inflammatory cytokines required for CD4(+) T cell priming in vivo. However, CD40(-) or challenged with viruses mount protective CD4(+) T cell responses that produce normal levels of interferon gamma, suggesting a CD40-deficient mechanism of CD4(+) T cell priming that to date has not been elucidated. Here we show that CD4(+) T cell responses to viral infection were greatly diminished in CD40-deficient mice by administration of a soluble form of TNF- α related activation-induced cytokine receptor (TRANCE/R) to inhibit the function of another TNF family member, TRANCE. Thus, the TRANCE/TRANCE-R interaction provides costimulation required for efficient CD4(+) T cell priming during viral infection in the absence of CD40L/CD40. These results also indicate that not even the potent inflammatory microenvironment induced by viral infections is sufficient to elicit efficient CD4(+) T cell priming without proper costimulation provided by the TNF family (CD40L or TRANCE). Moreover, the data suggest that TRANCE/TRANCE-R may be a novel and important target for immune intervention.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 11 MEDLINE

AN 1999175482 MEDLINE
 DN 99175482
 TI Identification of a new member of the tumor necrosis factor family and its receptor, a human ortholog of mouse GITR.
 factor ***family*** and its receptor, a human

necrosis
 AU Gueney A L; Masters S A; Huang R M; Pitti R M; Mark D T; Baldwin D T; Gray A M; Dowd A D; Brush A D; Heldens A D; Schaw A D; Goddard A D; Wood W I; Baker K P; Godowski P J; Ashkenazi A

CS Department of Molecular Biology Genentech Inc. 1 DNA Way South San Francisco California 94080 USA

SO CURRENT BIOLOGY, (1999 Feb 25) 9 (4) 215-8.
 Journal code: B44. ISSN: 0960-9822.

CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
 FS Priority Journals

EM 199906
 EW 19990604

AB The tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and TNF receptor (TNFR) gene superfamily regulate diverse biological functions, including cell proliferation, differentiation, and survival [1] [2] [3]. We have identified a new TNF- α related ligand, designated human GITR ligand (hGITRL), and its human receptor (hGITR), an ortholog of the recently discovered murine glucocorticoid-induced TNFR. ***related*** (mGITR) protein [4]. The hGITRL gene mapped to chromosome 1q23, near the gene for the TNF homolog Fas/CD95 ligand [5]. The hGITR gene mapped to chromosome 1p36, near a cluster of five genes encoding TNFR homologs [1] [6]. We found hGITRL mRNA in several peripheral tissues, and detected hGITRL protein on cultured vascular endothelial cells. The levels of hGITR mRNA in tissues were generally low, in peripheral blood T cells, however, stimulation led to a substantial induction of hGITR transcripts. Cotransfection of hGITRL and hGITR in embryonic kidney 293 cells activated the anti-apoptotic transcription factor NF-kappaB, via a pathway that appeared to involve TNFR-associated factor 2 (TRAF2) [7] and NF-kappaB-inducing kinase (NIK) [8]. Cotransfection of hGITRL and hGITR in Jurkat T leukemia cells inhibited antigen-receptor-induced cell death.

Thus, hGITRL and hGITR may modulate T lymphocyte survival in

AN 1999175482 MEDLINE
 DN 99175482
 TI Identification of a new member of the tumor necrosis factor family and its receptor, a human

factor ***family*** and its receptor, a human

necrosis
 AU Gueney A L; Masters S A; Huang R M; Pitti R M; Mark D T; Baldwin D T; Gray A M; Dowd A D; Brush A D; Heldens A D; Schaw A D; Goddard A D; Wood W I; Baker K P; Godowski P J; Ashkenazi A

CS Department of Molecular Biology Genentech Inc. 1 DNA Way South San Francisco California 94080 USA

SO ACTA NEUROPATHOLOGICA, (1999 Jan) 97 (1) 1-4.
 Journal code: 1CE. ISSN: 0001-6322.

CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
 FS Priority Journals

EM 199908
 EW 19990804

AB APO2 ligand (APO2L) is a CD95 ligand (CD95L)-related*** cytokine of the tumor necrosis factor family that interacts with agonistic (DR4, DR5) and antagonistic (DR1, DR2) receptors. Cultured malignant glioma cells preferentially express agonistic receptors and are susceptible to APO2L-induced apoptosis. Here, we report that 8 of 8 human glioma cell lines expressed APO2L mRNA and protein in vitro. Immunohistochemistry using a monoclonal antibody to APO2L revealed that all 23 primary astrocytic brain tumors analyzed, including low-grade astrocytomas and glioblastomas, express APO2L in vivo. With the exception of reactive astrocytes, non-neoplastic glia and neurons in the cerebrum lacked immunoreactivity of APO2L. Thus, in addition to the CD95/CD95L system, a second death ligand/death receptor pair may regulate susceptibility to apoptosis in human glial neoplasms.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE
 AN 199903284 MEDLINE
 DN 99003284

TI Interleukin-1 protects transformed keratinocytes from tumor necrosis factor- α related*** apoptosis-inducing ligand.

AU Kostyuk-Wilkes G; Kuhns D; Poppelein B; Luger T A; Kubin M; Schwarz T
 CS Department of Dermatology, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Cell Biology and Immunobiology of the Skin, University of Munster, Von-Esmarchstrasse 56, D-48149 Munster, Germany.

SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1998 Oct 30)

CM Comment in: J Exp Med 1999 Apr 5;189(7):1017-20
 AU Bachmann M F; Wong B R; Justen R; Steinmann R M; Oxenius A; Choi Y
 CS Basel Institute for Immunology, CH 4005 Basel, Switzerland
 NC GM-A0739 (NIADDK)
 AL-44264 (NIADDK)
 AL-13013 (NIADDK)

AN 1999175482 MEDLINE
 DN 99175482
 TI Identification of a new member of the tumor necrosis factor family and its receptor, a human

factor ***family*** and its receptor, a human

necrosis
 AU Gueney A L; Masters S A; Huang R M; Pitti R M; Mark D T; Baldwin D T; Gray A M; Dowd A D; Brush A D; Heldens A D; Schaw A D; Goddard A D; Wood W I; Baker K P; Godowski P J; Ashkenazi A

CS Department of Molecular Biology Genentech Inc. 1 DNA Way South San Francisco California 94080 USA

SO ACTA NEUROPATHOLOGICA, (1999 Jan) 97 (1) 1-4.
 Journal code: 1CE. ISSN: 0001-6322.

CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
 FS Priority Journals

EM 199908
 EW 19990804

AB APO2 ligand (APO2L) is a CD95 ligand (CD95L)-related*** cytokine of the tumor necrosis factor family that interacts with agonistic (DR4, DR5) and antagonistic (DR1, DR2) receptors. Cultured malignant glioma cells preferentially express agonistic receptors and are susceptible to APO2L-induced apoptosis. Here, we report that 8 of 8 human glioma cell lines expressed APO2L mRNA and protein in vitro. Immunohistochemistry using a monoclonal antibody to APO2L revealed that all 23 primary astrocytic brain tumors analyzed, including low-grade astrocytomas and glioblastomas, express APO2L in vivo. With the exception of reactive astrocytes, non-neoplastic glia and neurons in the cerebrum lacked immunoreactivity of APO2L. Thus, in addition to the CD95/CD95L system, a second death ligand/death receptor pair may regulate susceptibility to apoptosis in human glial neoplasms.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE
 AN 199903284 MEDLINE
 DN 99003284

TI Interleukin-1 protects transformed keratinocytes from tumor necrosis factor- α related*** apoptosis-inducing ligand.

AU Kostyuk-Wilkes G; Kuhns D; Poppelein B; Luger T A; Kubin M; Schwarz T
 CS Department of Dermatology, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Cell Biology and Immunobiology of the Skin, University of Munster, Von-Esmarchstrasse 56, D-48149 Munster, Germany.

SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1998 Oct 30)

peripheral tissues.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 11 MEDLINE
 AN 1999128078 MEDLINE
 DN 99128078
 TI Human astrocytic brain tumors express APO2L/TRAIL.

AU Reger J; Olgaki H; Kleihues P; Weller M
 CS Department of Molecular Neurology, University of Tbingen, Germany.

SO ACTA NEUROPATHOLOGICA, (1999 Jan) 97 (1) 1-4.

Journal code: 1CE. ISSN: 0001-6322.

CY GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English
 FS Priority Journals

EM 199908
 EW 19990804

AB APO2 ligand (APO2L) is a CD95 ligand (CD95L)-related*** cytokine of the tumor necrosis factor family that interacts with agonistic (DR4, DR5) and antagonistic (DR1, DR2) receptors. Cultured malignant glioma cells preferentially express agonistic receptors and are susceptible to APO2L-induced apoptosis. Here, we report that 8 of 8 human glioma cell lines expressed APO2L mRNA and protein in vitro. Immunohistochemistry using a monoclonal antibody to APO2L revealed that all 23 primary astrocytic brain tumors analyzed, including low-grade astrocytomas and glioblastomas, express APO2L in vivo. With the exception of reactive astrocytes, non-neoplastic glia and neurons in the cerebrum lacked immunoreactivity of APO2L. Thus, in addition to the CD95/CD95L system, a second death ligand/death receptor pair may regulate susceptibility to apoptosis in human glial neoplasms.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 11 MEDLINE
 AN 199903284 MEDLINE
 DN 99003284

TI Interleukin-1 protects transformed keratinocytes from tumor necrosis factor- α related*** apoptosis-inducing ligand.

AU Kostyuk-Wilkes G; Kuhns D; Poppelein B; Luger T A; Kubin M; Schwarz T
 CS Department of Dermatology, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Cell Biology and Immunobiology of the Skin, University of Munster, Von-Esmarchstrasse 56, D-48149 Munster, Germany.

SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1998 Oct 30)

273 (44) 29247-53.

Journal code: HIV. ISSN: 0021-9258.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 199902

EW 1999004

AB Tumor necrosis factor-***related*** apoptosis-inducing

ligand (TRAIL)

is a member of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis***

factor

family. It induces apoptosis primarily of transformed but

not of normal cells and may therefore be a promising anti-cancer drug

Studying the role of TRAIL in apoptosis of keratinocytes, we detected

TRAIL transcripts and protein in both normal human keratinocytes and

transformed keratinocyte cell lines HaCaT and KB. Although normal

keratinocytes were resistant to TRAIL, HaCaT and KB cells underwent apoptosis

following TRAIL exposure. When HaCaT and KB cells were pretreated with the

pro-inflammatory cytokine interleukin-1 (IL-1), cells became

resistant to TRAIL-induced apoptosis. IL-1 significantly induced activation of

the transcription factor NFκB in transformed keratinocytes.

Moreover, the

proto-oncogene inhibitor MG132, which inhibits IL-1-induced

NFκB activation, completely prevented the protective effect of IL-1.

Thus, IL-1 appears to protect transformed keratinocytes from the cytotoxic

effect of TRAIL via activation of NFκB. These data suggest that

NFκB activation may protect cells from TRAIL-induced apoptosis and

indicate a TRAIL receptor-independent pathway, which allows cells to escape

the cytotoxic effect of TRAIL. Because IL-1 is secreted by a variety of

tumor cells and is also released by inflammatory cells participating in the

tumor-host immune response, tumors under these conditions could

become resistant to TRAIL.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 11 MEDLINE

AN 1998288312 MEDLINE

DN 98288312

TI ERICE, a novel FLICE-activatable caspase.

AU Humke E W; Ni; Dixit VM

CS Department of Cellular and Molecular Biology; University of

Michigan

Medical School, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA.

NC R01 AG13671 (NIA)

ST32 GM07863-16 (NIGMS)

SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1998 Jun 19)

273 (25) 15702-7.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 199809

EW 19980903

AB Programmed cell death, or apoptosis, is a process of fundamental

importance to cellular homeostasis in metazoan organisms (Ellis,

R. E.,

Yuan, J., and Horvitz, H. R. (1991) Annu. Rev. Cell Biol. 7,

663-698). The

caspase family of mammalian proteases,

related to the

nematode death protein CED-3, plays a crucial role in apoptosis and

inflammation.

We report here the isolation and characterization of a new caspase,

tentatively termed ERICE (Evolutionarily ***Related***

Interleukin-1β-converting Enzyme). Based on phylogenetic

analysis,

ERICE (caspase-13) is a member of the ICE subfamily of caspases

which includes caspase-1 (ICE), caspase-4 (ICERel-IL, TX, ICH-2), and

caspase-5 (ICERel-III, TY). Overexpression of ERICE induces apoptosis of

293 human embryonic kidney cells and MCF7 breast carcinoma cells. Like

other members

of the subfamily, ERICE is not activated by the serine protease

granzyme B, a caspase-activating component of cytotoxic T cell granules.

Therefore, ERICE most likely does not play a role in granzyme B-induced cell

death.

ERICE, however, was activated by caspase-8 (FLICE, MACH,

Mch-5), the

apical caspase activated upon engagement of death receptors

belonging to

the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor***

family.

This is consistent with a potential role for ERICE in this

receptor-initiated death pathway.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 11 MEDLINE

AN 1998269066 MEDLINE

DN 98269066

TI Molecular mechanisms of promoter regulation of the gp34 gene

that is

trans-activated by an oncoprotein Tax of human T cell leukemia

virus type

I.

AU Ohnami K; Tsujimoto A; Tsukahara T; Numata N; Miura S,

Sugamura K,
Nakamura M

CS Human Gene Sciences Center, Japan.

SO JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, (1998 Jun 5) 273

(23) 14119-29.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals

EM 199809

EW 19980903

AB We investigated the molecular mechanism of transcriptional

activation of

the gp34 gene by the Tax oncoprotein of human T cell leukemia

virus type I

(HTLV-1). gp34 is a type II transmembrane molecule belonging to

the

tumor ***necrosis*** ***factor***

constitutively expressed on HTLV-1-producing cells but not normal

resting

T cells. The transcriptional regulatory region of the gp34 gene was

activated by HTLV-1 Tax in the human T cell line Jurkat, in which

endogenous gp34 is induced by Tax. Sequence analysis

demonstrated that two

NF-κB-like elements (1 and 2) were present in the regulatory

region.

Both NF-κB-like elements were able to bind to NF-κB or

its

related factor(s) in a Tax-dependent manner.

Chloramphenicol

was

Tax-responsive, although the activity was lower than that the native

promoter. NF-κB-like element 2 elevated promoter activity

when

combined with NF-κB-like element 1, indicating cooperative

function of

the elements for maximum promoter function. Unlike typical

NF-κB-like

elements, the NF-κB-like elements in gp34 were not activated

by

the elements for maximum promoter function. Unlike typical

NF-κB-like

elements, the NF-κB-like elements in gp34 were not activated

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NF-κB-like

elements, the NF-κB-like elements in gp34 were not activated

by

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE

AN 1998039318 MEDLINE

DN 97390509

TI Apoptotic signaling in lymphocytes.

AU Rudin C M; Van Dongen J; Thompson C B

CS Gwenn Knapp Center for Lupus and Immunology Research,

University of

Chicago, IL 60637-5420, USA.

SO CURRENT OPINION IN HEMATOLOGY, (1996 Jan) 3 (1)

35-40. Ref. 28

Journal code: CNO ISSN: 1065-6251.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(GENERAL REVIEW; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW; TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199602

EW 19960204

AB Two families of cell surface receptors are integral to the control of lymphocyte survival and programmed cell death (apoptosis): the tumor necrosis factor receptor family and the CD28/CTLA4 family.

Tumor necrosis factor receptor family members bind a ***related*** collection of ligands (the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** ***family***) that can either induce or inhibit cell death. Two of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family members, tumor necrosis factor 1 and Fas, have been implicated in the termination of immune responses through their ability to induce apoptosis. A number of cytoplasmic proteins implicated in signal generation by these receptors recently have been identified. These proteins fall into several ***related*** classes sharing intriguing structural motifs. The CD28 and CTI A4 molecules share at least two extracellular ligands and signaling through the two receptors appears to determine the apoptotic sensitivity of activated T cells. The effects of CD28 and CTI A4 on cell survival are dependent on T-cell antigen receptor engagement, providing a potent mechanism for clonally specific T-cell expansion or deletion. The study of the apoptotic pathways in lymphocytes has led to a better understanding of the mechanisms of autoimmune disease and serves as a model system for the study of the regulation of cell survival and tissue homeostasis.

AN 97390509 MEDLINE

CS Department of Molecular Oncology, Genentech, South San Francisco, CA

SO SCIENCE, (1997 Aug 8) 277 (5327):818-21.

Journal code: U77 ISSN: 0036-8075.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Cancer Journals; Priority Journals

OS GENBANK-AF012535, GENBANK-AF012336

EM 199710

AB TRAIL (also called Apo2L) belongs to the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** ***family*** , activates rapid apoptosis in tumor cells, and binds to the death-signaling receptor DR4. Two additional TRAIL receptors were identified. The receptor designated death receptor 5 (DR5) contained a cytoplasmic death domain and induced apoptosis much like DR4.

The receptor designated decoy receptor 1 (DcR1) displayed properties of a glycoprophospholipid-anchored cell surface protein. DcR1 acted as a decoy receptor that inhibited TRAIL signaling. Thus, a cell surface mechanism exists for the regulation of cellular responsiveness to pro-apoptotic stimuli.

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FILE MEDLINE ENTERED AT 10:39:33 ON 10 JUL 2000
LEVEL 1
AN 127892689 INPADOC ED 20000523 EW 200020 UP
FULL ESTIMATED COST 4.98
ENTRY 5.13
SESSION 4.98
TOTAL 5.13
TITL LIGANDO RELACIONADO A FATOR DE NECROSE DE TUMOR
IN YVES CHICHEPORTICHE, JEFFREY L. BROWNING
INS CHICHEPORTICHE YVES, BROWNING JEFFREY L
PA BIOPEN, INC.; BIOPEN, INC.; THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA, THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA
PAS BIOPEN INC; FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNI
PAA US, CH
DT Patent

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=> d his

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 11 MEDLINE

AN 1998039318 MEDLINE

TI Control of TRAIL-induced apoptosis by a family of signaling and decoy receptors [see comments].

AU Rudin C M; Van Dongen J; Thompson C B

CS Gwenn Knapp Center for Lupus and Immunology Research,

University of

Chicago, IL 60637-5420, USA.

SO CURRENT OPINION IN HEMATOLOGY, (1996 Jan) 3 (1)

35-40. Ref. 28

Journal code: CNO ISSN: 1065-6251.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(GENERAL REVIEW; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW; TUTORIAL)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 199602

EW 19960204

AB Two families of cell surface receptors are integral to the control of lymphocyte survival and programmed cell death (apoptosis): the tumor necrosis factor receptor family and the CD28/CTLA4 family.

Tumor necrosis factor receptor family members bind a ***related*** collection of ligands (the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** ***family***) that can either induce or inhibit cell death. Two of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family members, tumor necrosis factor 1 and Fas, have been implicated in the termination of immune responses through their ability to induce apoptosis. A number of cytoplasmic proteins implicated in signal generation by these receptors recently have been identified. These proteins fall into several ***related*** classes sharing intriguing structural motifs. The CD28 and CTI A4 molecules share at least two extracellular ligands and signaling through the two receptors appears to determine the apoptotic sensitivity of activated T cells. The effects of CD28 and CTI A4 on cell survival are dependent on T-cell antigen receptor engagement, providing a potent mechanism for clonally specific T-cell expansion or deletion. The study of the apoptotic pathways in lymphocytes has led to a better understanding of the mechanisms of autoimmune disease and serves as a model system for the study of the regulation of cell survival and tissue homeostasis.

=> file medline embase biosis inpadoc caplus
FILE MEDLINE ENTERED AT 10:39:33 ON 10 JUL 2000
LEVEL 1
AN 127892689 INPADOC ED 20000523 EW 200020 UP
FULL ESTIMATED COST 4.98
ENTRY 5.13
SESSION 4.98
TOTAL 5.13
TITL LIGANDO RELACIONADO A FATOR DE NECROSE DE TUMOR
IN YVES CHICHEPORTICHE, JEFFREY L. BROWNING
INS CHICHEPORTICHE YVES, BROWNING JEFFREY L
PA BIOPEN, INC.; BIOPEN, INC.; THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA, THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA
PAS BIOPEN INC; FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNI
PAA US, CH
DT Patent

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 11 MEDLINE

FILE 'INPADOC' ENTERED AT 10:39:33 ON 10 JUL 2000

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:39:33 ON 10 JUL 2000
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FILE 'INPADOC' ENTERED AT 10:39:33 ON 10 JUL 2000

COPYRIGHT (C) 2000 BIOSIS(R)

FILE 'INPADOC' ENTERED AT 10:39:33 ON 10 JUL 2000

DT Patent

P1 WO 9805783 A1 19980212 WO 1997-US13945

19970807
PI BR 971046 A 20000111
AI BR 1997-11046 A 19970807
PRAI US 1996-23541 P 19960807

PP. 140-147.
ISSN: 025-436X.

DT Article; (TAXONOMIC KEY)
LA English

US 1996-28515 P 19960108
US 1997-40820 P 19970318
WO 1997-US13945 W 19970807

AB Few species of *Furcraea* Vent. have been introduced in India as garden and hedge plants, and for obtaining fibre. These are succulent plants like

FACTOR E NECROSE DE TUMOR*¹². Ligando relacionado a fator de necrose de tumor (***TRELL***), um novo membro da família de fator de necrose (TNF), ***TRELL*** modificado, e composta es farmac uticas comprendendo os mesmos.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 8 INPADOC COPYRIGHT 2000 EPO
LEVEL 2
AN 44303990 INPADOC EW 199923 UW 199926
TI TUMORNEKROSEFAKTOR-RELATERAD LIGAND (***TRELL***) ET NYTT MEDLEM AV TUMORNEKROSEFAKTORAFAMILJEN (TNF), MODIFISERT

TRELL OG FARMAS YTSKE SAMMENSENINGER INNHOLDENDE SLIKE

IN CHICHEPORTICHE, YVES; BROWNING, JEFFREY L.

INA CH; US

PA BIOGEN INC

PAS BIOGEN INC

PA, US

DT Patent

PT NOAO APPLICATION FILED

PI NO 9900550 A0 19990205

AI NO 1999-550 A 19990205

PRAI US 1996-23541 P 19960807

US 1996-28515 P 19960108

WO 1997-US13945 19970807

AB Tumor necrosis factor-related ligand (***TRELL***), a novel

member of the tumor necrosis factor family (TNF), modified ***TRELL*** , and pharmaceutical compus. comprising them. The ***TRELL*** protein or

its receptor may have anti-cancer and/or immunoregulatory applications. Human cells transfected with the ***TRELL*** gene may be used in gene therapy to treat tumors, autoimmune and inflammatory disease or inherited

genetic disorders. ***TRELL*** -specific monoclonal antibodies and antisense RNA against ***TRELL*** are also claimed. The method is exemplified by treating human adenocarcinoma cells with ***TRELL*** or ***TRELL*** homologs.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1998-112459 CAPLUS

DN 128189180

TI construction and therapeutic use of recombinant gene encoding a tumor necrosis factor-related ligand or its receptor

PT Chicheportiche, Yves; Browning, Jeffrey L.; Biogen, Inc., USA; Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva;

SO PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN CNT1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.

DATE

AB Few species of *Furcraea* Vent. have been introduced in India as garden and hedge plants, and for obtaining fibre. These are succulent plants like Agave and are growing in dry, tropical and subtropical places throughout the country. *F. gigantea* Vent. is a common species and a more important plant known as Mauritius Hemp. Other species grown in India are *F. beddomei* Koch, *F. longipes* Kaw. & Zucc. *F. sellowii* Koch. var. *marginalis* ***Trell*** . and *F. hexapetala* Urb. The botanical identity of south Indian species known as Mauritius Hemp is *F. hexapetala* Urb. (*Syn. F. cubensis* Haw.) and not *F. gigantea* Vent. The *F. gigantea* is a large shrub with fleshy leaves possessing a brown tip spine and armed or often Basal part only, armed margins. Trunk is long below the rosette of leaves. A variety of *F. gigantea* is *mediopicta* which is variegated with butter coloured straps along the leaves. This variety is generally grown as ornamental in the gardens in pots or on the ground. Leaves of *willemetiana*, the other variety are light green coloured, armed with prickles and the juice is of mild odour. Variety *marginalis* of *F. sellowii* has the leaf margins armed with distant brown horny hooked prickles.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 1991-141403 CAPLUS

DN 114141403

TI Meningococcal class 1 outer-membrane protein vaccine

IN Seid, Robert C., Jr.; Pandiso, Peter R.; Poolman, Jan T.; Hoogendoorn, Peter; Wiertz, Emmanuel J. H. I.; Van der Ley, Peter; Heeskels, John; Edward, Clarke; Ian Nicholas

PA Praxis Biologics, Inc., USA; Rijkstaatinstuut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne

SO PCT Int. Appl., 121 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN CNT1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.

DATE

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1997-49723 BIOSIS

DN PREV199799796436

TI Morphotaxonomical studies of Furcraea (Agavaceae) of India.

AU Khan, Haifz Ahmed

CS Birbal Sahni Inst. Palaeontology, 53 University Rd, Lucknow 226007 India

SO Journal of Plant Anatomy and Morphology (Jodhpur), (1997)

Vol. 7, No. 2,

PI WO 9006696 A2 19900628 WO 1989-US5678
19891219

WO 9006696 A3 19900712

W. AU, DK, FI, JP, NO, US

RV: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE

NL, 8803111 A 19900716 NL, 1988-3111 19881219

NL, 8900336 A 19900716 NL, 1989-36 19890106

NL, 8901612 A 19900716 NL, 1989-1612 19890626

AU 90-48219 A1 19900710 AU 1990-48219 19891219

AU 640118 B2 19930819

EP 449938 A1 19910109 EP 1990-901397 19891219

EP 449938 B1 19950322

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE

JP 06503465 T2 19940421 JP 1990-501662 19891219

AT 120093 E 19950415 AT 1990-901397 19891219

ES 2070312 T3 19950601 ES 1990-901397 19891219

CA 2007248 AA 19900706 CA 1990-2007248 19900105

NO 9102369 A 19910806 NO 1991-2369 19910618

DK 9101174 A 19910815 DK 1991-1174 19910618

FRA NL 1988-3111 19881219

NL 1989-30 19890106

NL 1989-1612 19890626

NL 1989-36 19890106

WO 1989-US5678 19891219

AB Outer-membrane vesicles, class 1 outer-membrane proteins (OMPs) of *Neisseria meningitidis*, fragments or oligopeptide contg. epitopes of class 1 OMPs, and antigenic conjugates are provided for immunization against meningococcal disease. Also provided are cloning and fusion proteins contg. class 1 OMP epitopes and flagellin protein. Epitope sequences are identified, and DNA sequencing of class 1 OMP genes from different *N. Meningitidis* serosubtypes is presented. Thus, recombinant flagellins contg. either a VR1 (1st variable region of class 1 OMP), VR2, or a cassette of both VR1 and VR2 are effective in eliciting antibody response which was cross-reactive to purified PI-16 (class 1 OMP subtype) and, to a lesser extent, to outer-membrane complex. Each construction also induced significant anti-flagellin titers; control wild type flagellin only induced antibody response to flagellin itself. Recombinant flagellin-oligosaccharide conjugate also prep'd. and tested.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER

SCI, B.V.

AN 85035271 EMBASE

DN 1983035271

TI The hypertensive genotype.

AU Harvold B.

CS Odense University Hospital, Dept. Intern. Med. C, DK-5000

Odense, Denmark

SO Scandinavian Journal of Primary Health Care, (1984) 2/3 (96-97).
CODEN: SJPCD7

CY Sweden

DT Journal

FS 022 Human Genetics

017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology

018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery

006 Internal Medicine

LA English

AB ***Trell*** and collaborators have tried to define the hypertensive genotype by an analysis of risk factors in hypertensive patients with varying degree of genetic predisposition. The data support the view that the genetic predisposition for hypertension is not per se associated with such accepted cardiovascular risk factors in the population as high serum cholesterol and triglyceride content, and impaired glucose tolerance. What is this polygenic predisposition to hypertension like? Gravally it has proved possible to define some contributing factors. Increased sensitivity to sodium loading - the mechanism known to be active in some strains of rats - may result in hypertension in humans as well. An elevated intracellular sodium concentration with increased smooth muscle reactivities has been demonstrated in hypertensive patients. Data are in existence supporting a correlation between hypertension and a number of varying traits: Certain HLA-alleles, the C3F-allele in the complement system, different autoantibodies, herpesvirus antibodies, increased adrenal responsiveness to angiotensin-II, increased catecholamine release during exercise, a high proportion of fast twitch fibres in skeletal muscles. Probably this spectrum of characteristics will be further broadened in the future. The genetic predisposition to hypertension must be considered the result of the presence or absence of these traits. The person who, at the same time, is salt sensitive, C3F positive, with a high proportion of fast twitch muscle fibres, etc is particularly predisposed.

Today it is not possible to single out the relative importance of individual factors in the pathogenesis of human hypertension. Nor can we predict to what extent a diagnostic disentanglement along these lines should determine the therapeutic strategy.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

AN 1982:174918 BIOSIS

DN BA73-34902
TI HISUTINOLIDES FROM VERNONIA-SPP.

AU BOHLMANN F, MUELLER L, GUPTA R K, KING R M,

ROBINSON H

CS INST. ORG. CHEM. TECHNICAL UNIV. BERLIN, D-1000

BERLIN 12, W. GER.

SO PHYTOCHEMISTRY (OXF), (1981) 20 (9), 2233-2238.

CODEN: PYTCAS ISSN: 0031-9422.

FS BA;OLD

LA English

AB Of the 19 spp. of Vernonia [V. alnoides H. Robins., V. condensata Baker, V. conozea Less., V. ochotilla Mart., V. furinosa Baker, V. gigantea ex DC, V. intermedia DC, V. kunzei Hieron., V. laxa Gardn., V. mariana Mart., V. missionis Gardn., V. myrsinitis Elman, V. obtusa Less., V. repis H. Robins., V. tepejetea H. Robins., V. tomentella Mart. and holosericea Mart.]

ex DC, V. intermedia DC, V. kunzei Hieron., V. laxa Gardn., V. mariana Mart., V. missionis Gardn., V. myrsinitis Elman, V. obtusa Less., ***Trell*** Brammer et Cor., V. hogei H. Robins., V.

V. venississima Sch. Bip. ex Baker] studied, 5 contained highly oxygenated sesquiterpene lactones; the rest contained predominantly triterpenes, especially lupane derivatives.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE

DUPPLICATE 1

AN 76038643 MEDLINE

DN 76038643

TI Hydantoin derivatives and malignancies of the hematopoietic system.

AU Bichel J

SO ACTA MEDICA SCANDINAVICA, (1975 Oct) 198 (4) 327-8.

CY Sweden

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Abridged Index Medicus; Journals; Priority Journals

EM 197603

AB Two patients are described who developed malignant lymphoma (lymphosarcoma) after diphenhydantoin therapy because of epilepsy.

Malignant lymphoma in a few patients receiving this medication has been described earlier. The literature has been reviewed and discussed recently by Reusing and ***Trell*** (2).

=> e browning/jau

E1 1 BROWNING JLEY/B/AU

E2 6 BROWNING JVAN/JAU

E3 203 -> BROWNING J/AU

E4 59 BROWNING J/AU

E5 2 BROWNING JARTIE/AU.

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E6 2 BROWNING J/BIAU
E7 5 BROWNING J/C/AU
E8 103 BROWNING J/DIAU
E9 38 BROWNING J/E/AU
E10 3 BROWNING J/F/AU
E11 28 BROWNING J/G/AU
E12 3 BROWNING J/H/DIAU

=> s e3-e5

L7 264 ("BROWNING J"/AU OR "BROWNING J A"/AU OR
"BROWNING J ARTE"/AU)

=> e browning jeffrey/au

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:329685 CAPLUS
DN 131:115182

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 16 ANSWERS -
CONTINUE? Y(N)Y

HIV-1 Signaling through the lymphotxin-beta receptor stimulates

replication alone and in cooperation with soluble or

membrane-bound

TNF-alpha.

AU Manhalil, William L.; Binkman, Brigitte M. N.; Ambrose, Christine M.; Pesavento, Patricia A.; Ugliaturo, Adele M.; Teng, Edna; Fibberg, Robert

W.; ***Browning, Jeffrey L.*** ; Goldfeld, Anne E. CS Division of Adult Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, 02115, USA

SO J. Immunol. (1999), 162(10), 6016-6023

CODEN: TOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767

PB American Association of Immunologists

DT Journal

LA English

The level of ongoing HIV-1 replication within an individual is

crit. to

HIV-1 pathogenesis. Among host immune factors, the cytokine

TNF-alpha.

has previously been shown to increase HIV-1 replication in various monocyte and T cell model systems. Here, the authors demonstrate

that signaling through the TNF receptor ***family*** member, the

lymphotoxin-beta (LT-beta) receptor (LT-betaR), also regulates

HTV-1 replication. Furthermore, HIV-1 replication is cooperatively

stimulated

when the distinct LT-betaR and TNF receptor systems are

simultaneously engaged by their specific ligands. Moreover, in a physiol. coculture

cellular assay system, the authors show that membrane-bound

TNF-alpha.

and LT-alpha,1/beta,2 act virtually identically to their sol. forms in

the regulation of HIV-1 replication. Thus, co-signaling via the

LT-beta, and TNF-alpha, receptors is probably involved in the modulation

of HIV-1 replication and the subsequent detn. of HIV-1 viral burden in

monocytes.

Intriguingly, surface expression of LT-alpha,1/beta,2 is

up-regulated on

a T cell line acutely infected with HIV-1, suggesting a pos.

feedback loop

between HIV-1 infection, LT-alpha,1/beta,2 expression, and

HIV-1

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11

L12 16 DUP REM L11 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

replication. Given the crit. role that LT-alpha,1/beta,2 plays in lymphoid architecture, the authors speculate that LT-alpha,1/beta,2 may be involved in HIV-assocd. abnormalities of the lymphoid organs.

RE CNT 65

(1) Amadori, A.: Immunol Today 1990, P374 CAPLUS

(2) Balcer, M.: Science 1996, V274, P1464 CAPLUS

(3) Bazzoni, F.: J Inflamm 1995, V45, P221 CAPLUS

(4) Bergelson, J.: Science 1992, V255, P1718 CAPLUS

(5) Boussiottis, V.: Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1994, V91, P7007 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
DUPLICATE 1

AN 1999:325998 BIOSIS

DN PREV19990325998

TI BAFF, a novel ligand of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis***

factor *** tumor*** stimulates B cell growth.

AU Schneider, Pascal; Mackay, Fabienne; Steiner, Veronique;

Hofmann, Kay;

Bodmer, Jean-Luc; Holler, Nils; Ambrose, Christine; Lawton,

Pomski;

Bixler, Sarah; Achu-Orbea, Hans; Valmon, Daniela; Romero, Pedro;

Werner-Favre, Christiane; Zubler, Rudolph H.; ***Browning,

Jeffrey L.***

; Tschopp, Jung (1)

CS (1) Institute of Biochemistry, University of Lausanne, Ch. des Boverves

155, CH-1066, Epalinges Switzerland

SO Journal of Experimental Medicine, (June 11, 1999) Vol. 189, No. 11, pp.

1747-1756.

ISSN: 0022-1007.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB Members of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis***

factor (TNF)

family induce pleiotropic biological responses, including

cell growth, differentiation, and even death. Here we describe a novel

member of the TNF ***family***, designated BAFF (for B cell

activating factor belonging to the TNF ***family***), which is expressed by T

cells and dendritic cells. Human BAFF was mapped to chromosome

13q22-34.

Membrane-bound BAFF was processed and secreted through the

action of a protease whose specificity matches that of the furin

family of protease convertases. The expression of BAFF receptor appeared

to be

induced proliferation of anti-immunoglobulin M-stimulated peripheral blood B lymphocytes. Moreover, increased amounts of immunoglobulins were found in supernatants of germinal center-like B cells costimulated with BAFF. These results suggest that BAFF plays an important role as costimulator of B cell proliferation and function.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

DUPPLICATE 2

AN 200030715 BIOSIS

DN PREV20000030715
T1 Mice transgenic for BAFF develop lymphocytic disorders along with autoimmune manifestations.

AU Mackay, Fabienne (1); Woodcock, Stephen A.; Lawton, Purnell; Ambrose, Christine; Baetscher, Manfred; Schneider, Pascal; Tschopp, Jürg;

CS (1) Biogen, 12 Cambridge Center, Cambridge MA USA

SO Journal of Experimental Medicine, (Dec. 6, 1999) Vol. 190, No.

11, pp.
1697-1710

ISSN: 0022-1007.

DT Article

LA English

SL English

AB The cause of many autoimmune and inflammatory diseases is unresolved, although dysregulated production of ***tumor***

necrosis
factor (TNF) ***family*** members appears to be important in

many cases. BAFF, a new member of the TNF ***family***, binds to B cells and costimulates their growth in vitro. Mice transgenic for BAFF have vastly increased numbers of mature B and effector T cells, and develop autoimmune-like manifestations such as the presence of high levels of rheumatoid factors, circulating immune complexes, anti-DNA autoantibodies, and immunoglobulin deposition in the kidneys. This phenotype is reminiscent of certain human autoimmune disorders and suggests that dysregulation of BAFF expression may be a critical element in the chain of events leading to autoimmunity.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:112459 CAPLUS
DN 128:189180
TI construction and therapeutic use of recombinant gene encoding a

tumor ***necrosis*** ***factor*** -related ligand
TRELL are

or its receptor

IN Chicheportiche, Yves; ***Browning, Jeffrey L.***

PA Biogen, Inc., USA; Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva;

Chicheportiche, Yves; Browning, Jeffrey L.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.

DATE

PI WO 9805783 AI 19980212 WO 1997US13945
19970807

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN,
CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,
KR, KZ

MX, NO, NZ, PL,
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TI, TM, TR, TT, UA,
UG, US,

RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE,
DK, ES, FI, FR,

GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
CM, GA,

GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9738294 A1 19980225 AU 1997-38294 19970807
CN 1232503 A 19991020 CN 1997-198401 19970807
EP 956351 A1 19991117 EP 1997-935334 19970807
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 971046 A 2000111 BR 1997-11046 19970807
NO 9900530 A 19990406 NO 1999-550 19990205

PRATIUS 1996-PV23541 19960807
US 1996-PV28315 19961018
US 1997-PV40820 19970318
WO 1997-US13945 19970807

AB ***Tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** -related

ligand

(TRELL), a novel member of the ***tumor***

necrosis

family (TNF), modified TRELL, and pharmaceutical

comps comprising them. The TRELL protein or its receptor may have anti-cancer and/or immunoregulatory applications. Human cells transfected

with the TRELL gene may be used in gene therapy to treat tumors,

autoimmune and inflammatory disease or inherited genetic disorders.

TRELL-specific monoclonal antibodies and antisense RNA against

also claimed. The method(s) is exemplified by treating human adenocarcinoma cells with TRELL or TRELL homologs.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
DUPLICATE 3
AN 1998:37693 BIOSIS
DN PREV19990037693
TI Both the lymphotoxin and ***tumor*** ***necrosis***

factor pathways are involved in experimental murine models of colitis. AU Mackay, Fabienne (1); ***Browning, Jeffrey L.***; Lawton, Purnell; Shah, Samir A.; Comiskey, Martinez; Bhan, Asul K.; Mizoguchi, Emiko; Thorot, Cox; Simpson, Stephen J.

CS (1) Biogen, 12 Cambridge Center, Cambridge MA 02142 USA

SO Gastroenterology, (Dec., 1998) Vol. 115, No. 6, pp. 1464-1475.

ISSN: 0016-5085.

DT Article

LA English

AB Background & Aims: Membrane lymphotoxin (LT) alpha/beta, a member of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** (TNF) ***family***

factor (TNF) ***family*** molecules, is involved both in the development of secondary lymphoid tissues and the maintenance of organized lymphoid tissues in the adult. Defects observed in the mucosal immune system in animals with a genetically disrupted LTalpha/beta pathway coupled with the expression of LTalpha/beta in activated T cells motivated an examination

of the importance of this pathway in experimental colitis. Methods: Soluble LTbeta receptor (LTbetaR) immunoglobulin fusion protein was used to inhibit the LTalpha/beta light axis in two independent rodent models of colitis: CD45RBhi CD4+ -reconstituted SCID mice and bone marrow transplanted (gepsilon)m26 mice (BM fivdarw (gepsilon)m26). Results: Treatment with LTbetaR immunoglobulin attenuated the development of both the treatment of human Crohn's disease, the effects of LTbetaR immunoglobulin have been compared with antibody to TNF in the BM fivdarw (gepsilon)m26 model, and both treatments were equally efficacious. Conclusions: The LT pathway plays a role in the development of colitis as important as that of the TNF system and, therefore, represents a potential novel

intervention point for the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1998:453071 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800458071
TI Caspase-dependent and -independent apoptosis induced by signaling through TNF ***family*** receptors.

AU ***Browning, Jeffrey L.*** ; Wilson, Cheryl A.
CS Dep. Cell Biol. Immunol. Inflammation, Biogen, Cambridge,
MA 02142 USA
SO Journal of Interferon and Cytokine Research, (May, 1998) Vol.
18, No. 5,
PP. A54.

Meeting Info.: 7th International Conference on Tumor Necrosis Factor and Related Molecules Scientific Advances and Medical Applications
Massachusetts, USA May 17-21, 1998
ISSN: 1079-9907.
DT Conference
LA English

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

DUPPLICATE 4
AN 1998:71312 BIOSIS
DN PREV19980071312
TI TWEAK, a new secreted ligand in the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor***

AU Chickpeirache, Yves; Bourdon, Paul R.; Xu, Haode; Hsu, Yen-Ming; Scott, Hamish; Hession, Catherine; Garcia, Irene; ***Browning, Jeffrey L.***
L1 *** (1)*** (1)***
CS (1) Biogen, 12 Cambridge Cem., Cambridge, MA 02142 USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (Dec. 19, 1997) Vol. 272, No. 51, PP. 32401-32410.
ISSN: 0021-9258.

DT Article
LA English
AB The members of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** play pivotal roles in the regulation of the immune system. Here we describe a new ligand in this ***family***, designated TWEAK. The mouse and human versions of this protein are unusually conserved with 93% amino acid identity in the receptor binding domain. The protein was efficiently secreted from cells indicating that, like TNF, TWEAK may have the long range effects of a secreted cytokine.

transcripts were abundant and found in many tissues, suggesting that TWEAK and TRAIL belong to a new group of widely expressed ligands.

Like many members of the TNF ***family***, TWEAK was able to induce interleukin-8 synthesis in a number of cell lines. The human adenocarcinoma cell line, HT29, underwent apoptosis in the presence of both TWEAK and interferon-gamma. Thus, TWEAK resembles many other TNF ligands in the capacity to induce cell death; however, the fact that TWEAK-sensitive cells are relatively rare suggests that TWEAK along with lymphotoxins alpha/beta and possibly CD30L trigger death via a non-death domain-dependent mechanism.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
DUPPLICATE 5
AN 1997:17732 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799469045
TI TRAMP, a novel apoptosis-mediating receptor with sequence homology to Fas/Apo-1/CD95.

AU Bodmer, Jean-Luc (1); Burns, Kim (1); Schneider, Pascal (1); Hofmann, Kay; Steiner, Veronique (1); Thome, Margot (1); Bernard, Thierry; Hahn, Michael; Schroeter, Michael; Becker, Karin; Wilson, Anne; French, Lars E.; ***Browning, Jeffrey L.*** ; MacDonald, H. Robson; Tschopp, Jung; CS (1) Inst. Biochem., Lausanne Branch, Univ. Lausanne, Lausanne Switzerland (1997) Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 79-88.
ISSN: 1074-7613.

DT Article
LA English
AB A novel member of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor***, (TNF receptor' ***family***, designated TRAMP, has been identified. The structural organization of the 393 amino acid long human TRAMP is most homologous to TNF receptor 1. TRAMP is abundantly expressed on thymocytes and lymphocytes. Its extracellular domain is composed of four cysteine-rich domains, and the cytoplasmic region contains a death domain known to signal apoptosis. Overexpression of TRAMP leads to two major responses, NF-kappa-B activation and apoptosis. TRAMP-induced cell death is inhibited by an inhibitor of ICE-like proteases, but not by Bel-2.

In addition, TRAMP does not appear to interact with any of the apoptosis-inducing ligands of the TNF ***family***.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:127471 CAPLUS
DN 126:135644
TI Complexes of modified lymphotoxins as pharmaceutical preparations

IN ***Browning, Jeffrey L.*** ; Meier, Werner; Karpusas, Michael N; PA Biogen, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FANCI¹
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE

PI WO 9640774 A1 19961219 WO 1996-US9773
19960606

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ,

DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK,

LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,

PT, RO, RU, SD,
SE, SG

RW, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,

FR, GB, GR,
IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BI, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,

GN
AU 9661663 A1 19961230 AU 1996-61663 19960606

PRATUS 1995-476074 19950607
WO 1996-US9773 19960606

AB This invention relates to lymphotoxin (LT) complexes comprising

lymphotoxin-alpha, (LT-alpha.) and lymphotoxin-beta.
(LT-beta.)
subunits, and modified versions thereof, which can act as specific inhibitors of the biol. events mediated by the ligands and receptors of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** (TNF) ***family***. This invention also relates to unique portions of the LT-alpha, and LT-beta, protein sequences = "LT subunit assoc. domains", which potentiate subunit assembly into an active trimeric ligand. This invention provides TNF-related ligand monomers mutated in their resp. subunit assoc. domains which permits them to form heteromeric complexes with LT subunits. Altered ligands which have only one functional receptor binding site per heteromer can inhibit signaling by that receptor. Also provided are mutant and chimeric LT subunits with can

alter the receptor binding properties of heteromeric complexes assembled from the. Polypeptides comprising LT subunit assocn. domains, LT heteromeric complexes which inhibit receptor signaling, pharmaceutical compns. comprising LT heteromeric inhibitors, and methods for treatment using those pharmaceutical compns. are also provided.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
DUPLICATE 6
AN 1996:521458 BIOSIS
DN PREV19969243814

LT-Lymphtoxin beta receptor triggering induces activation of the nuclear factor kappa-B transcription factor in some cell types.
AU Mackay, Fabiennne (1); Majeau, Gerard R.; Hochman, Paula S.;
*** Browning, ***; Jeffrey L. ***

CS (1) Dep. Cell Biol., Biogen Inc., 12 Cambridge Cen., Cambridge, MA 02142 USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1996) Vol. 271, No. 40, pp. 24934-24938.
ISSN: 0021-9258.

DT Article
LA English
AB NF-kappa-B is a pleiotropic transcription factor capable of activating the expression of a great variety of genes critical for the immunoinflammatory response. ***Tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** alpha (TNF-alpha) and lymphtoxin alpha (LT-alpha, originally TNF-beta) are potent nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-kappa-B) activators in various cell types. The LT-alpha molecule, in addition to being secreted as a soluble trimer, can also form membrane-anchored heterotrimers with the chain, another member of the TNF ***family***. The LT-alpha-1-beta-2 heterotrimer binds a specific receptor, called the LT-beta receptor (LT-beta-R), which is also a member of the TNF receptor ***family***. Here, we show that engagement of LT-beta-R with a soluble form of LT-alpha-1-beta-2 or with a specific anti-LT-beta-R agonistic monoclonal antibody CBE11 quickly induces activation of NF-kappa-B in HT-29 and WI38 human adenocarcinomas. LT-beta-R triggering activates NF-kappa-B and induces proliferation in WI-38 human lung fibroblasts. No

activation is observed in human umbilical vein endothelial cells, correlating with the inability of LT-beta-R activation to induce expression of NF-kappa-B-dependent cell surface adhesion molecules. Thus, like several other members of the TNF receptor ***family***, the LT-beta-R can activate NF-kappa-B following receptor ligation in some but not all LT-beta-R-positive cells.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
DUPLICATE 7
AN 1996:241639 BIOSIS
DN PREV19969879378

LT Preparation and characterization of soluble recombinant heteromeric complexes of human lymphtoxins alpha and beta.
AU ***Browning, Jeffrey L. (1)*** ; Mialkowski, Konrad;
Griffiths, David
AU: Bourdon, Paul R.; Hession, Catherine; Ambrose, Christine M.; Meier,
Werner

CS (1) Biogen, 14 Cambridge Cen., Cambridge, MA 02142 USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry, (1996) Vol. 271, No. 15, pp. 8618-8626.
ISSN: 0021-9258.

DT Article
LA English
AB The lymphtoxin (LT) protein complex is a heteromer of alpha (LT-alpha, also called ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** (TNF-beta)) and beta (LT-beta) chains anchored to the membrane surface by the transmembrane domain of the LT-beta portion. Both proteins belong to the TNF ***family*** of ligands and receptors that regulate aspects of the immune and inflammatory systems. The LT complex is found on activated lymphocytes and binds to the lymphtoxin-beta receptor, which is generally present on nonlymphoid cells. The signaling function of this receptor-ligand pair is not precisely known but is believed to be involved in the development of the peripheral lymphoid organs. To analyze the properties of this complex, a soluble, biologically active form of the surface complex was desired. The LT-beta molecule was engineered into a secreted form and co-expressed with LT-alpha using baculovirus/insect cell technology. By exploiting receptor affinity columns, the LT-alpha-3, LT-alpha-2, and LT-alpha-1/beta-2 forms were purified. All three molecules were trimers, and their biochemical properties are described.

The level of LT-alpha-3-like components in the LT-alpha-1/beta-2 preparation was found to be 0.07% by following the activity of the preparation in a WEHI 164 cytotoxicity assay. LT-alpha-3 with an asparagine 50 mutation (D50N) cannot bind the TNF receptors. Heteromeric LT complexes were prepared with this mutant LT-alpha form, allowing a precise delineation of the extent of biological activity mediated by the TNF receptors. A LT-alpha-3 based cytotoxic activity was used to show that the LT-alpha-1/beta-2 form cannot readily scramble into a mixture of forms following various treatments and storage periods. This biochemical characterization of the LT heteromeric ligands and the their stability provides a solid foundation for both biological studies and an analysis of the specificity of the LT-beta and TNF receptors for the various LT forms.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
DUPLICATE 8
AN 1996:229916 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698794045

TI Signaling through the lymphtoxin beta receptor induces the death of some adenocarcinoma tumor lines.
AU ***Browning, Jeffrey L. (1)*** ; Mialkowski, Konrad; Sizing, Irene; Griffiths, David; Zafar, Mohammad; Benjamin, Christopher D.; Meier, Werner; Mackay, Fabiennne

CS (1) Dep. Immunology Inflammation, Biogen, 14 Cambridge Center, Cambridge, MA 02142 USA
SO Journal of Experimental Medicine, (1996) Vol. 183, No. 3, pp. 867-878.
ISSN: 0022-1007.

DT Article
LA English
AB Surface lymphtoxin (LT) is a heteromeric complex of LT-alpha and LT-beta chains that binds to the LT-beta receptor (LT-beta-R), a member of the ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** (TNF) ***family*** of receptors. The biological function of this receptor-ligand system is poorly characterized. Since signaling through other members of this receptor ***family*** can induce cell death, e.g., the TNF and Fas receptors, it is important to determine if similar signaling events can be communicated via the LT-beta-R. A soluble form of the surface complex was produced by coexpression of LT-alpha and a converted form of

LT-beta

wherein the normally type II LT-beta membrane protein was changed to a type I secreted form. Recombinant LT-alpha-1/beta-2 was cytotoxic to the human adenocarcinoma cell lines HT-29, WI-DR, MDA-NB-468, and HT-3 when added with the synergizing agent interferon (IFN) gamma. When immobilized on a plastic surface, anti-LT-*solo*R monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) induced the death of these cells, demonstrating direct signaling via the LT-beta-R. Anti-LT-beta-R mAbs were also identified that inhibited ligand-induced cell death, whereas others were found to potentiate the activity of the ligand when added in solution. The human WI-DR adenocarcinoma line forms solid tumors in immunocompromised mice, and treatment with an anti-LT-beta-R antibody combined with human IFN-gamma arrested tumor growth. The delineation of a biological signaling event mediated by the LT-beta-R opens a window for further studies on its immunological role, and furthermore, activation of the LT-beta-R may have an application in tumor therapy.

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
DUPLICATE 9
AN 1993:273116 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396001341
TI Lymphotoxin beta, a novel member of the TNF-***family*** that forms a heteromeric complex with lymphotoxin on the cell surface.
AU ***Browning, Jeffrey L. (1)*** ; Ngean-Ek, Apinya (1); Lawton, Porsni (1); Demarini, Janice (1); Tizard, Richard (1); Chow, E. Pingchang (1); Hession, Catherine (1); OBrine-Greco, Betsy (1); Foley, Susan F. (1); Ware, Carl F. CS (1) Biogen Incorporated, 14 Cambridge Cemt., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142 USA
SO Cell (1993) Vol. 72, No. 6, pp. 847-856.
ISSN: 0022-8674.

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
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ISSN: 0022-8674.

that binds

to distinct TNF receptors of 60 and 80 kilodaltons; however, these receptors do not recognize the major cell surface LT-alpha-LT-beta complex. A receptor specific for human LT-beta was identified, which suggests that cell surface LT may have functions that are distinct from those of secreted LT-alpha.

DN PREV199345029540

TI Lymphotoxin-beta, a new member of the TNF cytokine ***family***
AU Ware, C. (1); Crowley, P.; Van Arsdale, T.; Hesson, C.; Tizard, R.; Chow, P.; ***Browning, J. ***
CS (1) Univ. Calif. Riverside, CA 92521 USA
SO Journal of Immunology, (1993) Vol. 150, No. 8 PART 2, pp. 294A.

Meeting Info.: Joint Meeting of the American Association of Immunologists and the Clinical Immunology Society Denver, Colorado, USA May 21-25, 1993
ISSN: 0022-1767.

DT Conference

LA English

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 16 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
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DN PREV199345004212
TI Lymphotoxin-beta, A new member of the TNF-***family*** that forms a heteromeric complex with lymphotoxin on the cell surface.
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SO Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement, (1993) Vol. 0, No. 17 PART B, pp. 87.

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Meeting Info.: Keystone Symposium on Cytokines and Cytokine Receptors:

From Cloning to the Clinic Keystone, Colorado, USA January 31-February 7, 1993
ISSN: 0733-1959.

DT Conference

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ISSN: 0733-1959.

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LA English

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FILE MEDLINE ENTERED AT 10:33:58 ON 10 JUL 2000
L1 1 S TRELL/AB,BI
L2 0 S TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR FAMILY RELATED PROTEIN#/AB,BI
L3 53 S TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR FAMILY YAB,BI
L4 11 S L3 AND RELATED/AB,BI

FILE MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, INPADOC, CAPLUS ENTERED AT 10:39:33 ON 10 JUL 2000

L5 9 S L1 OR L2
L6 8 DUP REML5 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
E BROWNING JIAU
L7 264 S E3-E5
E BROWNING JEFFREY/AU
L8 192 S E1-E5
L9 456 S17 OR L8
L10 74 S L9 AND TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR/AB,BI
L11 26 S L10 AND FAMIL Y/AB,BI
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L13 1 L10 AND TRELL/AB,BI

=>d bib ab

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:112459 CAPLUS
DN 128:189180
T1 construction and therapeutic use of recombinant gene encoding a ***tumor*** ***necrosis*** ***factor*** -related ligand or its receptor
IN Chicheportiche, Yves, ***Browning, Jeffrey L.***
PA Biogen, Inc., USA; Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva,
Geneva,
Chicheportiche, Yves; Browning, Jeffrey L.
SO PCT Int Appl, 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAM,CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
DATE _____

PI WO 9805783 A1 19980212 WO 1997-US13945
19970807
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN,

CU, CZ, DE,

DK, FR, ES, FL, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,

LC, LK, IR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,

MX, NO, NZ, PL,

PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TI, TM, TR, TT, UA,

UG, US,

UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TI, TM,

RW, GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE,

DK, ES, FR,

GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CL,

CM, GA,

GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9738294 A1 19980225 AU 1997-38294 19970807

CN 1232503 A 19990120 CN 1997-198401 19970807

EP 956351 A1 1991117 EP 1997-955334 19970807

R, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,

MC, PT,

IE, SLT, LV, FL, RO

BR 9711046 A 20000111 BR 1997-11046 19970807

NO 9900550 A 19990406 NO 1999-550 19990205

PRAU US 1996-PV23541 19960807

US 1996-PV28315 19960108

US 1997-PV40820 19970318

WO 1997-US13945 19970807

AB ***Tumor*** ***Necrosis*** ***Factor*** -related

ligand (***TRELL***), a novel member of the ***Tumor***

Necrosis ***Factor*** family (TNF), modified ***TRELL***, and

pharmaceutical compus, comprising them. The ***TRELL*** protein or its

receptor may have anti-cancer and/or immunoregulatory applications. Human

cells

transfected with the ***TRELL*** gene may be used in gene therapy to treat tumors, autoimmune and inflammatory disease or inherited

genetic disorders. ***TRELL*** -specific monoclonal antibodies and antisense RNA against ***TRELL*** are also claimed. The method is exemplified by treating human adenocarcinoma cells with

TRELL or ***TRELL*** homologs.

=> e chicheportiche yves/au

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 INPADOC COPYRIGHT 2000 EPO
LEVEL 1
AN 127892689 INPADOC ED 20000523 EW 200020 UP
2000523 UW 200020
TI LIGANDO RELACIONADO A FATOR DE NECROSE DE TUMOR.
IN YVES CHICHEPORTICHE; JEFFREY L. BROWNING
INS ***CHICHEPORTICHE YVES***; BROWNING
JEFFREY L
PA BIOPHARMA INC.; BIOPHARMA INC.; THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA
GENEVA; THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA
PAS BIOPHARMA INC.; FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CH
PAA US; CH
DT Patent
PTT BRA UNEXAMINED PATENT APPLICATION
PI BR 9711046 A 20000111
AL BR 1997-11046 A 19970807
PRAJ US 1996-23541 P 19960807
US 1996-28515 P 19960108
US 1997-40820 P 19970318
WO 1997-US13945 W 19970807

AB Patente de Invento: <>>-LIGANDO RELACIONADO A FATOR DE NECROSE DE TUMOR->>, Liganado relacionado a fator de necrose de tumor (>>TRELL<>>), um novo membro da familia de fator de necrose de tumor (TNF), ***TRELL*** modificado, e composic es farmacuticas comprendendo os mesmos.

E9 1 CHICHEREA GUY/AU
E10 1 CHICHEREA M/F/AU
E11 1 CHICHEREA MIKHAIL F/AU
E12 3 CHICHEREAU CLAIRE/AU

=> s l14 and trell/ab,bi

L14 70 ("CHICHEPORTICHE YVES"/AU OR "CHICHEPORTICHE YVES"/AU)

=> d1-bib ab

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 3 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y(N)Y

L15 3 DUP REML15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 INPADOC COPYRIGHT 2000 EPO

LEVEL 1

AN 127892689 INPADOC ED 20000523 EW 200020 UP

2000523 UW 200020

TI LIGANDO RELACIONADO A FATOR DE NECROSE DE

TUMOR.

IN YVES CHICHEPORTICHE; JEFFREY L. BROWNING

INS ***CHICHEPORTICHE YVES***; BROWNING

JEFFREY L

PA BIOPHARMA INC.; BIOPHARMA INC.; THE FACULTY OF

MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

GENEVA; THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA

PAS BIOPHARMA INC.; FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNI

PAA US; CH

DT Patent

PTT BRA UNEXAMINED PATENT APPLICATION

PI BR 9711046 A 20000111

AL BR 1997-11046 A 19970807

PRAJ US 1996-23541 P 19960807

US 1996-28515 P 19960108

US 1997-40820 P 19970318

WO 1997-US13945 W 19970807

AB Patente de Invento: <>>-LIGANDO RELACIONADO A

FATOR DE NECROSE DE

TUMOR->>, Liganado relacionado a fator de necrose de tumor (>>TRELL<>>), um novo membro da familia de fator de necrose de tumor (TNF), ***TRELL*** modificado, e composic es farmacuticas comprendendo os mesmos.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 8 INPADOC COPYRIGHT 2000 EPO

CM, GA, GIN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 ver.
 LEVEL 2
 IN AU 9736294 A1 19980225 AU 1997-38294 19970807
 AN 4430390 INPADOC EW 199923 UW 199926
 CN 123503 A 1991020 CN 1997-198401 19970807
 TT EP 956351 A1 1991117 EP 1997-953534 19970807
 TRELL, ET NYTT MEDLEM AV
 TUMORNEKROSEFAKTOREFAMILJEN (TNF), MODIFISERT
 TRELL OG FARMAS
 YTISKE SAMMENSENINGER INNEHOLDENDE SLIKE
 IN CHICHEPORTICHE, YVES; BROWNING, JEFFREY L.
 INS CHICHEPORTICHE YVES; BROWNING JEFFREY L.
 INA CH, US
 PA BIOPGEN INC
 PAS BIOGEN INC
 PAA US
 DT Patent
 PT NO-NO APPLICATION FILED
 PI NO 9900530 A 19990205
 AI NO 1999-550 A 19990205
 PRAI US 1996-23541 P 19960807
 US 1996-28515 P 19961018
 US 1997-40820 P 19970318
 WO 1997-US13945 W 19970807
 AB Tumor necrosis factor-related ligand (***TRELL***), a novel
 member of the tumor necrosis factor family (TNF), modified ***TRELL***
 , and pharmaceutical compns. comprising them. The ***TRELL***
 protein or its receptor may have anti-cancer and/or immunoregulatory
 applications. Human cells transfected with the ***TRELL*** gene may be
 used in gene therapy to treat tumors, autoimmune and inflammatory disease or
 inherited genetic disorders. ***TRELL*** -specific monoclonal
 antibodies and antisense RNA against ***TRELL*** are also claimed. The
 method is exemplified by treating human adenocarcinoma cells with
 TRELL or ***TRELL*** homologs.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1996-112459 CAPLUS
 DN 128-189180
 TI construction and therapeutic use of recombinant gene encoding a
 tumor necrosis factor-related ligand or its receptor
 IN Chicheportiche, Yves; Browning, Jeffrey L.
 PA Biogen, Inc., USA; Faculty of Medicine of the University of
 Geneva,
 Chicheportiche, Yves; Browning, Jeffrey L.
 SO PCT Int. Appl. 69 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN/CNT1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
 DATE

 PI WO 9805783 A1 19980212 WO 1997-US13945
 19970807
 W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN,
 CU, CZ, DE,
 DK, EE, ES, FL, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR,
 KR, KZ,
 LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
 MX, NO, NZ, PL,
 PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TI, TM, TR, TT, UA,
 UG, US,
 UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TI, TM
 RW, GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE,
 DK, ES, FL, FR,
 GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CP, CG, CI,
 F.

CM, GA, GIN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 ver.
 marginata ***TRELL*** and F. hexapetala Urb. The botanical
 identity of south Indian species known as Mauritius Hemp is F. hexapetala
 Urb. (Syn. F. cubensis Haw.) and not F. gigantea Vent. The F. gigantea
 is a large shrub with fleshy leaves possessing a brown tip spine and
 armed or often basal part only, armed margins. Trunk is long below the
 rosette of leaves. A variety of F. gigantea is mediopeda which is variegated
 with butter coloured stripes along the leaves. This variety is generally
 grown as ornamental in the gardens in pots or on the ground. Leaves of
 willow-leaves, the other variety are light green coloured, armed with
 prickles and the juice is of mild odour. Variety marginata of F.
 sellae has the leaf margins armed with distant brown horny hooked
 prickles.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
 AN 1997-49723 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199709796436
 TI Morphoecconomical studies of Furcraea (Agavaceae) of India.
 AU Khan, Hafiz Ahmed
 CS Birla Sahni Inst. Palaeobotany, 53 University Rd, Lucknow
 226007 India
 SO Journal of Plant Anatomy and Morphology (Jodhpur), (1997)
 Vol. 7, No. 2.
 pp. 140-147.
 ISSN: 0256-436X.

DT Article; (TAXONOMIC KEY)
 LA English
 AB Few species of Furcraea Vent. have been introduced in India as
 garden and hedge plants, and for obtaining fibre. These are succulent plants
 like Agave and are growing in dry, tropical and subtropical places
 throughout the country. F. gigantea Vent. is a common species and a more
 important plant known as Mauritius Hemp. Other species grown in India are

bedinghausii Koch, F. longaeva Kaw. & Zucc. F. sellae C. Koch.
 ver.
 marginata ***TRELL*** and F. hexapetala Urb. The botanical
 identity of south Indian species known as Mauritius Hemp is F. hexapetala
 Urb. (Syn. F. cubensis Haw.) and not F. gigantea Vent. The F. gigantea
 is a large shrub with fleshy leaves possessing a brown tip spine and
 armed or often basal part only, armed margins. Trunk is long below the
 rosette of leaves. A variety of F. gigantea is mediopeda which is variegated
 with butter coloured stripes along the leaves. This variety is generally
 grown as ornamental in the gardens in pots or on the ground. Leaves of
 willow-leaves, the other variety are light green coloured, armed with
 prickles and the juice is of mild odour. Variety marginata of F.
 sellae has the leaf margins armed with distant brown horny hooked
 prickles.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 AN 1991-141403 CAPLUS
 DN 114-141403
 TI Menningococcal class 1 outer-membrane protein vaccine
 IN Seid, Robert C., Jr.; Paradiso, Peter R.; Poolman, Jan T.;
 Hoogerhout, Peter; Wiertz, Emmanuel J. H. J.; Van der Ley, Peter; Heckels, John
 Edward; Clarke, Ian; Nicholas
 PA Proxis Biologics, Inc., USA; Rijkinstytut voor Volksgezondheid
 en Mijieutigiene
 SO PCT Int. Appl. 121 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN/CNT1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO.
 DATE

 PI WO 9006696 A2 19900628 WO 1989-US5678
 19891219
 WO 9006696 A3 19900712
 WO 9006696 A3 19900712
 W: AU, DK, FI, JP, NO, US
 RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE
 NL 8803111 A 19900716 NL 1988-3111 19881219
 NL 8900356 A 19900716 NL 1989-36 19890106
 NL 8901612 A 19900716 NL 1989-1612 19890626
 AU 90048219 A1 19900710 AU 1990-48219 19891219
 AU 640118 B2 19900819
 EP 449958 A1 1991009 EP 1990-901397 19891219
 EP 449958 B1 19950322
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GE, IT, LU, NL, SE
 JP 0503465 T2 19940421 JP 1990-501662 19891219

AT 120093 E 19950415 AT 1990-901397 19891219
 ES 2070312 T3 19950601 ES 1990-901397 19891219
 CA 2007248 AA 19900706 CA 1990-2007248 19900105
 NO 9102369 A 19910806 NO 1991-2369 19910618
 DK 9101174 DK 1991-1174 19910618
 PRAJ NL 1988-3111 19881219 PRAJ NL 1988-3111 19880106
 NL 1989-30 NL 1989-1612 19890526 NL 1989-36 19890106
 WO 1989-US5678 19891219 WO 1989-US5678 19891219
 AB Outer-membrane vesicles, class I outer-membrane proteins
 (OMPs) of *Neisseria meningitidis*, fragments or oligopeptide coning epitopes of
 the class I OMPs, and antigenic conjugates are provided for
 immunization against meningococcal disease. Also provided are cloning and
 production of fusion proteins coning class I OMP epitopes and flagellin protein
 Epitope sequences are identified, and DNA sequencing of class I
 OMP genes from different *N. Meningitidis* serosubtypes is presented. Thus,
 recombinant flagellins coning either a VR1 (1st variable region of
 class I OMP), VR2, or a cassette of both VR1 and VR2 are effective in
 eliciting antibody response which was cross-reactive to purified PI.16 (class
 I OMP subtype) and, to a lesser extent, to outer-membrane complex. Each
 construction also induced significant anti-flagellin titers; control
 wild type flagellin only induced antibody response to flagellin itself.
 Recombinant flagellin-oligosaccharide conjugate also prep'd. and
 tested.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER
 SCL B.V.
 AN 85035271 EMBASE
 DN 1985035271
 TI The hypertensive genotype.
 AU Harald B.
 CS Odense University Hospital, Dept. Intern. Med. C, DK-5000
 Odense, Denmark
 SO Scandinavian Journal of Primary Health Care, (1984) 23 (96-97).
 CODEN: SJPHD7
 CY Sweden
 DT Journal
 FS 022 Human Genetics
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
 006 Internal Medicine
 LA English
 AB ***Trell*** and collaborators have tried to define the
 hypertensive genotype by an analysis of risk factors in hypertensive patients with
 a varying degree of genetic predisposition. The data support the view

that the genetic predisposition for hypertension is not *per se* associated with such accepted cardiovascular risk factors in the population as high serum cholesterol and triglyceride content, and impaired glucose tolerance. What is this polygenic predisposition to hypertension like? Gradually it has proved possible to define some contributing factors. Increased sensitivity to sodium loading - the mechanism known to be active in some strains of rats - may result in hypertension in humans as well. An elevated intracellular sodium concentration with increased smooth muscle reactivities has been demonstrated in hypertensive patients. Data are in existence supporting a correlation between hypertension and a number of varying traits: Certain HLA-alleles, the C3F-allele in the complement system, different autoantibodies, herpesvirus antibodies, increased adrenal responsiveness to angiotensin-II, increased catecholamine release during exercise, a high proportion of fast twitch fibres in skeletal muscles. Probably this spectrum of characteristics will be further broadened in the future. The genetic predisposition to hypertension must be considered the result of the presence or absence of these traits. The person who, at the same time, is salt sensitive, C3F positive, with a high proportion of fast twitch muscle fibres, etc is particularly predisposed.

Today it is not possible to single out the relative importance of individual factors in the pathogenesis of human hypertension. Nor can we predict to what extent a diagnostic disentanglement along these lines should determine the therapeutic strategy.

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
 AN 1982:174918 BIOSIS
 DN BA73:34902
 TI HIRSUTINOLIDES FROM VERNONIA-SPP.
 AU BOHLMANN F; MUELLER L; GUPTA R K; KING R M;
 ROBINSON H
 CS INST. ORG. CHEM., TECHNICAL UNIV. BERLIN, D-1000
 BERLIN 12, W. GER.
 SO PHYTOCHEMISTRY (OXF), (1981) 20 (9), 2233-2238.
 CODEN: PTCAAS ISSN: 0031-9462.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English
 AB Of the 19 spp. of Vernonia [V. alameda H. Robins., V. condensata Baker, V. conica Less., V. echinifolia Mart., V. farinosa Baker, V. gigantea

holosericea Mart. ex DC, V. intermedia DC, V. kunzei Hieron., V. laxa Gardn., V. mariana Mart., V. missouriensis Garsh., V. myrsinitis Ekman, V. obtusata Less., V. regis H. Robins., V. tekeiae H. Robins., V. tormentella Mart. and V. venosissima Sch. Bip. ex Baker] studied, 5 contained highly oxygenated sesquiterpene lactones; the rest contained predominantly triterpenes especially lupane derivatives.

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE
 AN 76058643 MEDLINE
 DN 76058643
 TI Hydantoin derivatives and malignancies of the haemopoietic system.
 AU Bichel J
 SO ACTA MEDICA SCANDINAVICA, (1975 Oct) 198 (4) 327-8
 Journal code: 14G. ISSN: 0001-6101.
 CY Sweden
 DT Journal, Article, (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Abridged Index Medicus, Journals, Priority Journals
 EM 197603
 AB Two patients are described who developed malignant lymphoma (lymphosarcoma) after diphenhydantoin therapy because of epilepsy.
 TI Malignant lymphoma in a few patients receiving this medication has been described earlier. The literature has been reviewed and discussed recently by Rausing and ***Trell*** (2).

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 FULL ESTIMATED COST 128.86 133.99
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Medicus (CIM), has been added to MEDLINE. See HELP
CONTENT for details.

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the
Basic Index. See HELP SFIELDS for details.
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AND ACCURATE
SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION.

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FILE MEDLINE ENTERED AT 10:33:58 ON 10 JUL 2000

L1	1 S TRELI/AB,BI
L2	0 S TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR FAMILY RELATED PROTEIN#/AB,BI
L3	53 S TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR FAMILY/AB,BI
L4	11 S L3 AND RELATED/AB,BI

FILE MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, INFADOC, CAPLUS'
ENTERED AT 10:39:33 ON 10
JUL 2000

L5	9 S L1 OR L2
L6	8 DUP REMLS (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L7	E BROWNING J/AU 264 S E3-E5
L8	E BROWNING JEFFREY/AU 192 S E1-E9
L9	456 S L7 OR L8
L10	74 S L9 AND TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR/AB,BI

L11 26 S L10 AND FAMIL YABB
L12 16 DUP REM L11 (10 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L13 E CHICHEPORTICHE YVES/AU
1 S L10 AND TRELL/AB,BI
E CHICHEPORTICHE YVES/AU
70 S E2-E3

L14 3 S L14 AND TRELL/AB,BI
L15 3 DUP REM L15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16 9 S L1
L17 8 DUP REM L17 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

L18 FILE STNGUIDE ENTERED AT 10:52:27 ON 10 JUL 2000
FILE MEDLINE ENTERED AT 10:56:01 ON 10 JUL 2000

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=> LOG OFF

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY SESSION	SINCE FILE TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.30	134.29

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE TOTAL	ENTRY SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00 -5.01

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 10:56:18 ON 10 JUL 2000